HISTORICAL Collections:

OR,

A Brief Account of the moſt Remarkable Tranſactions of the Two Laſt PARLIAMENTS.

Conſiſting of

I. The Speeches, Votes, Accuſations, Addreſſes, and Articles of Impeachment, &c.

II. The Bills of Aſſociation, Excluſion, and Repeal of 35 *Eliz.* &c.

III. The ſeveral Informations, Meſſages, Narratives, Orders, Petitions, Proteſtation of the Lords, and Reſolves of both Houſes, &c.

IV. The Tryal and Sentence of *William Howard* Lord Viſcount *Stafford* in *Weſtminſter Hall*, his Speech and Execution on the Scaffold at *Tower Hill*, with many other memorable paſſages and proceedings of the two laſt Parliaments, held and diſſolved at *Weſtminſter* and *Oxford*.

V. A perfect Liſt of each Parliament.

VI. His Majeſty's Declaration, ſhewing the Cauſes and Reaſons that moved him to diſſolve the two laſt Parliaments.

The Second Edition.

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TO THE READER.

METhod and Order are the chiefeſt Helps and Aſſiſtances of Memory. And therefore the enſuing ſheets being only a bare and brief Collection of the moſt memorable and Important Paſſages which occurred in the two laſt Parliaments held at *Weſtminſter* and *Oxford* we hive obſerv'd that method and connexion in the ſeries of Affairs, which is moſt acceptable to the Memory, by ſeparating the perfect from

the imperfect Matter, that the Reader may read, with more delight, the carriage of things, and make his own observations. To which end we have made no Comments or Reflections of our own, to shew either favour or affection, partiality, or byassed humor; contracting what might seem tedious, and cutting off the superfluities of a Diurnal way of writing. They that have not been so careful to preserve the loose Sheets of the dayly *Occurrencies*, or have not had the opportunity to buy all the Narratives concerning

cerning the Popish Plot, may here find the substance of all together, and by the help of the *Index* at the latter end, have recourse to what ever they shall have occasion to bring to mind, within the short compass of those few Months. So that we doubt not but the benefit of the design will far exceed the price of the Volume. Some omissions there may be, but by those that have view'd these Sheets, 'tis not believed, that there are any of any great Moment. Whatever they are, 'tis hoped the

Reader

To the Reader.

Reader will pardon ſmall defects and judg charitably of the work it ſelf, conſidering the Variety, and the nicer nature of the ſeveral Subjects. For as for the Truth of the matter, there is no queſtion of it, there being no where any deviating from Authentick Hands and Approbation.

Hiſtorical

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

OR,

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE LATE

PARLIAMENT,

IN A

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN

FAME and *TRUTH.*

Fame. WHile the laſt Parliament ſate, I was ſo tir'd with carrying News to and fro, from the City to the Country; then back to the City again, day and night, night and day, that upon the Diſſolution of the Seſſion, I reſolved to retire altogether into the Country, to recruit my ſelf, and refreſh the wearied Pinions of my Wings.

Truth. 'Tis a happineſs I can ſeldom enjoy; for I ſtill find my ſelf ſo much abus'd and ſcandaliz'd by *Rumour* and

False Report, that daily affront me where-ever I come, that I hate to come near a Market-Town, as I hate to tell a lye.

Fame. That's the business which I come now to thee about, to seek a Remedy how to avoid this Inconvenience for the future.

Truth. And hast thou found out the way, dost think?

Fame. Yes. — For though the Parliament, last Session, took a most Excellent way, to give a daily accompt of their Proceedings, yet by reason of the many interferings of private with publick business, people are confounded in their Memories, and forget the Coherence of the main Transactions, while they endeavour to separate the more from the less important.

Truth. I must confess, indeed, that Order and Method are the main Assistances of Memory.

Fame. Therefore I say, that if Thou wouldst but assist me in this Business, and recollecting thy just Memory, wouldst but give me an Exact, easie, and methodical Relation of the Proceedings of the late Session, without Animadversions

verſions or Flouriſhes, but plainly and impartially, I believe it would be very much both for thy advantage and mine too.

Truth. That I ſhall moſt willingly do, not only for my own, but the advantage of all thoſe that, as I am perſwaded, read with more delight a ſucceſſive and cohering, then a diſorder'd, and interrupted Story.

Fame. Thereby will *Fame* be beholding to *Truth*, for the Truth which ſhe reports, and *Truth* be no leſs beholding to *Fame* for reporting the Verity of Things.

Truth. Where then wouldſt thou have me begin?

Fame. Juſt where the Parliament it ſelf began. For that, in the procedure of Affairs, is juſt like a full Stop and a Break in Writing.

Truth. The Parliament then, as is well known, aſſembled, at the uſual Places at *Weſtminſter*, upon *Tueſday* the 21. of *October* in the year 1680.

So ſoon as they were met, a Meſſage was ſent from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons by Sir *Edward Carteret*, Uſher of the *Black Rod*, commanding

the Members to attend him in the House of Peers. Whither the Commons accordingly repairing, his Majesty was pleas'd to declare himself to the effect as follows.

That the several Prorogations he had made had been advantageous to the Neighbouring States, and useful to Himself; as having employ'd that time in making and perfecting an Alliance with the Crown of Spain, *suitable to what he had before with the* United Provinces.

That he had all the reason in the world to believe, that what was so much desir'd by former Parliaments must needs be acceptable to them.

Which as they were the best Measures that could be taken for the safety of England, *and repose of* Christendom, *so they could not but attain their ends, if our home-Divisions did not render our Friendship less considerable abroad.*

That for prevention thereof, he gave them all Assurances that nothing should be wanting on his part, to give them the fullest Satisfaction their hearts could wish, for the security of the Protestant Religion, *which he resolved to maintain against all Conspiracies of our Enemies; and to concur*

cur with them in any propos'd Remedies, that might conſiſt with preſerving the Crown in its Due and Legal Courſe of Deſcent.

To which purpoſe he recommended to them the ſpeedy Examination of the Plot, and that the Lords in the Tower might be brought to their ſpeedy Tryals.

Then he laid before them the matter of Tangier, *and the Expences he had been at to relieve and maintain that place; upon which he deſired their Advice and Aſſiſtance.*

But that which he valued above all the Treaſure in the World, was a perfect Union at home, as being that which onely could reſtore the Kingdom to that Strength and Vigour which it ſeem'd to have loſt.

All Europe, he told them, *had their Eyes upon that Aſſembly, ſo that a Miſunderſtanding of each other, would render the Friendſhip of* England *unſafe to truſt to.*

Laſtly, he exhorted them to take care not to gratifie the publick Enemy, and diſcourage their Friends, by unſeaſonable diſputes, which if they ſhould happen, the world would ſee, it was no fault of his, who had done what was poſſible for him to do, to keep them in peace while he liv'd, and to leave them ſo when he dy'd.

Concluding, *that from their prudence and good affections, he could fear nothing of that kind; but that he rely'd upon them, that they would use their best endeavours to bring the Parliament to a happy conclusion.*

Having so done, he commanded the Commons to return to their House, and make choice of their Speaker.

Fame. Did the Lord Chancellor make no Speech at all?

Truth. Not this time.

Fame. Do ye know the Reason?

Truth. Not I, but onely by conjecture, which has no place in this Rehearsal.

Fame. Then Proceed.

Truth. So soon as the Commons were returned to their House, a Motion was made, That *William Williams* Esq; might be elected Speaker. Which was presently resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente.* Mr. *Williams* being thus chosen, modestly at first excus'd himself, telling the House,

That he needed not to reckon up his Infirmities, which were better known to many of the Members than to himself. That as they had experience of his unfitness

fitneſs for their Service, ſo they had ſufficient Demonſtrations of the aptneſs of other Members then preſent. That the Choice of a Speaker was the Effect of much time and conſideration, and that it would be no excuſe for them to ſay, They had not time for deliberation in ſo great a Matter; *and therefore, ſince they had time, a more deliberate Election would be expected from them. That the ſecurity of the Proteſtant Religion; the ſafety of the King and Kingdom, and the preſervation of the Juſtice of the Land, were the Grand Affairs in proſpect, enough to prevail with them to depart from their firſt Intentions of the Honour propos'd to him that day. Acknowledging himſelf to be ſufficiently honour'd with the propoſal alone. For which reaſons he deſir'd them, not onely for his own ſake, but for their Honour, to proceed to the Election of another Perſon more proper for their Service, and to leave him in that place where his Country had ſeated him.*

But this excuſe being rejected by the Houſe, he was by two of the Members conducted to the *Chair*, where being ſeated, he again ſpoke to this Effect,

That he trembled to reflect, under what difficulties experienc'd, learned, and wise men had labour'd in that Chair. *Yet that he was not terrified with the Presidents of those "who had impared "their Estates and Healths therein; nor "of those who had lost their lives in the "Service, as being Sacrifices he owed his "Country. But when he consider'd that some Gentlemen had maim'd their Reputations in their Trusts, those were the thoughts that wounded him most deeply, and would yet strike deeper, did not they that call'd him thither stand by him, to support him in all the difficulties of the Place.*

He farther acknowledg'd that he held the place by their courtesie, and during their pleasure, and that if he fell, he fell into the hands of Gentlemen, that made him what he was in their Service. Concluding,

That he was theirs alone, and their own intirely, placed in their Service without seeking or recommendation; and that he expected no Boon, but by their Grace and Favour to depart as he came, when they should please to command him.

The Ceremony of the Election being thus over, the House was inform'd that

that his Majesty had appointed the next day at three a Clock, for the Members to present their Speaker, which made them adjourn till the next day in the Afternoon.

The day following being the twenty Second of *October*, the House met again in the Afternoon, at what time a Message was deliver'd them by the Usher of the *Black Rod*, commanding them to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers.

Thereupon the House attended accordingly, and humbly presented their Speaker to his Majesty, who presently made claim, according to Custom, in the Name of the Commons of *England* in Parliament assembled, of the ancient Rights of the Commons, for them and their Servants, in their Persons and Estates, to be free from Arrests and other disturbances; to have freedom and liberty of Speech in all their Debates, and to have access to his Majesties Person, as occasion should require. All which was allowed by the King.

Being return'd to the House, the Speaker took the *Chair*, and having made

made report of what had been done, the House adjourn'd till *Monday* following.

Fame. Hitherto I hear of nothing of Business.

Truth. No more then what I tell you; for it was necessary that these matters of Form and Ceremony should be first dispatch'd. Besides that by these Acts of Condescension in the one, and Homage in the other, the King asserted his Prerogative, and the People by their Representatives acknowledg'd their Subjection.

Fame. I am satisfi'd; go on to the next.

Truth. On *Monday* then, being the twenty fifth of *October*, both Houses being met again, the first thing that found the *Commons* work, was a Message from the Peers by the Lord *C. J. Schroggs*, and the Lord *C. J. North*, acquainting them that they had made an Address to his Majesty, and had received his Majesties Answer thereunto, which they thought fit to *communicate*.

The Address, which was deliver'd to his Majesty by the Lords attending

ing

ing him with their White Staves, was to this Effect, *That whereas there had been a diſcovery made of a horrid Conſpiracy by the Papiſts againſt his Majeſties Perſon and Government, which ſtill continued, that his Majeſty would be Graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue out his Royal Proclamation, that all Perſons who within two Months after the date of the ſame, ſhould come in and give Evidence of any Treaſon or Conſpiracy againſt his Majeſties Perſon and Government, ſhould have a full Pardon for all ſuch Treaſons, Miſpriſions, and all Offences of Concealment, to the time limited by the ſaid Proclamation.*

To which his Majeſties Anſwer was to this Effect. *That having conſider'd of the ſaid Addreſs, and being willing to encourage the diſcovery of any Treaſons and Conſpiracies, as aforeſaid, he would iſſue forth his Proclamation accordingly, and pardon all ſuch Diſcoverers according to the deſires of the Addreſs.*

Tueſday 26. of *October*, the Commons fell upon the Regulation of Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and appointed a Committee to draw up a Bill or Bills, as they ſhould ſee cauſe, for that

that purpose, more especially to take care to insert a Clause, that an Action of the Case might be brought and maintain'd for Damages sustain'd by undue Returns.

Then taking into consideration the Message which had been sent them the day before by the Lords, They also in concurrence with the Peers, voted an Address to be made to his Majesty on their part, to request the same Pardons and Favour for limited Discoverers, as the Lords had already done. Which being done, Mr. *Dangerfield* (of whom I question not but that you have had a sufficient accompt already) was called to the Barr, there to deliver his knowledge concerniug the Plot.

Fame. That will be very necessary for my Pacquet.

Truth. It will so; and therefore you shall have it as briefly as possibly I can sum it up.

He declared to the House, That when Mrs. *C.* and *He* waited on the Lord *Peterborough*, to be introduced to his *R. H.* his Lordship ask'd him whether the Lady *Powis* had given him any directions how to discourse the *D.* and desired to know what they were. Whereupon

upon he produced a little Book which contain'd a scheme of the pretended discovery he had made of the *Presbyterian Plot*. Wherein his Lordship finding some Omissions, order'd him to Write from his own Mouth, that the *Presbyterians* intended to rise in the *North*, and joyn with the *Scots*; which done, his Lordship carry'd him with Mrs. *C.* into the Dukes Closet at *White-Hall*, where he delivered the said Book to the Duke, who not only thank'd him for it, and his diligence in the Catholick Cause, but wished him success in his Undertakings. Adding withall, of what mighty consequence the *Presbyterian Plot* was, if well manag'd; and that he questioned not but that the effects of it would answer expectation, especially in the *North*, where he was assur'd of the Major Part of the Gentry.

That after that his *H.* in the hearing of the Lord *Peterborough* order'd him and Mrs. *C.* to be careful what they communicated to such as were to be Witnesses in the Plot, for fear they should be caught in the Subornation. That the *D.* also informed them, that in a Month or two Commissions would be

be ready as from the *Presbyterians*, to which purpose he was order'd to find out trusty persons that would be ready to accept them, which should be deliver'd them by a person that should be known by them to be no other then a *Presbyterian*, that they might be the more fit to swear in the Plot. That the *D.* also for their Encouragement to proceed in that sham-Plott, promis'd them, that he would take care that Money should not be wanting, and bid them discover the same to the King with all expedition they could. That the *D.* made divers Vows and bitter Execrations to stand by them in the thing, and engag'd on his Honour to be their Rewarder.

That being withdrawn from thence to the Lord *Peterborough's* Lodgings, they continu'd there till his Lordship had introduc'd Sir *Robert Peyton* to the Duke.

That about four days after the said Earl took the said *M. D.* again to the *D's.* Lodgings at *White-Hall*, who then told him that he had gained by his diligence a good reputation among the Catholicks, adding withall, that he should in a short time see the Catholick Religion

on flouriſh in theſe Kingdoms, and Hereſie torn up by the Roots.

That the *D.* gave him twenty Guinies, and ſaid, if he would be but vigorous in what he had undertaken already, he would ſo order it, that Mr. *D's* life ſhould not be in the leaſt danger, with ſeveral other Circumſtances relating to the ſaid Plot, too tedious to relate.

Fame. 'Tis well enough, ſo long as here is the main, and chief ſubſtance of the reſt.

Truth. There is ſo; and we are not to make Enlargements, where we intend Epitome's.

Mr. *Dangerfeild* having made an end of his Relation withdrew. But the Houſe taking a more particular notice, that he had made mention of Sir *Robert Peyton* in his Information, preſently ordered a Committee to examine the matters touching Sir *Robert Peyton*, and to report the ſame, and came to a Reſolution *Nemine Contradicente*, to proceed effectually to ſuppreſs Popery, and prevent a Popiſh Succeſſor.

Upon the twenty ſeventh of *October*, the Addreſs of the Commons to his Majeſty, in concurrence with the Lords, for

for a Proclamation, to assure all such Persons their Pardons, as should make their Discoveries within two Months after the date of the Proclamation, being prepar'd and finish'd by the Commitee, was read in the House upon the Report of Mr. *Treby*; and ran much to this Effect,

We your Majesties most Loyal Subjects, the Commons of England *assembled, being highly zealous for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, your Majesties Sacred Person and Government, and resolving to pursue with a strict and impartial enquiry, the execrable Papist Plot, which was detected in the two last Parliaments, and has been supported and carried on by potent and restless Practises and Machinations, especially during the late Recesses of Parliament, whereby several Persons have been terrified and discourag'd from declaring their knowledge thereof, most humbly beseech your Majesty, that for the security of such Persons, who shall be willing to give Evidence, and make further satisfactory discovery concerning the same to this House, your Majesty would be pleas'd to issue your Royal Proclamation, assuring all the said*

ſaid perſons of your Gracious Pardon, if they ſhall give ſuch Evidence or make ſuch Diſcovery, within two Months after the date of the Proclamation.

With this Addreſs, the Speaker attended by ſeveral Members of the Houſe, waited upon his Majeſty the next day in the Afternoon. To which his Majeſty was pleas'd to return his Anſwer to this Effect.

That he did intend to direct ſuch a Proclamation, and was reſolved not onely to proſecute the Plot but Popery alſo, and to take care of the Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſh'd by Law, adding, That if the Houſe did but go on Calmly in their Debates without heat, that he did not doubt, but to beat down Popery and all that belong'd to it.

But to return where we left off, ſo ſoon as the report of this *Addreſs* had been made; and that it had paſs'd Approbation, the Houſe fell the ſame day upon the buſineſs of Petitions, which they reſented ſo high, that they came to ſeveral Reſolves: Firſt, that it was the undoubted Right of the Subjects of *England*, to Petition the King for the calling and ſitting of Par-

liaments, and Redreſſing of Grievances.

That to traduce ſuch Petitioning as a violation of Duty, and to repreſent it to his Majeſty, as Tumultuous and Seditious, was to betray the Liberty of the Subject, and contributed to the deſign of ſubverting the ancient Legal Conſtitutions of this Kingdom, and introducing Arbitrary Power.

Which Reſolves paſſing *Nemine Contradicente*, they appointed a Committee to enquire of all ſuch Perſons as had offended againſt the Rights of the Subjects.

Thereupon the Houſe being inform'd that Sir *Francis Withens*, one of the Members, had offended againſt the ſaid Right of the Subject, he was order'd to attend the next Morning.

After which they paſs'd a Reſolve, to make an Addreſs to his Majeſty, with a declaration of their Reſolution to preſerve and ſupport the Kings Perſon and Government, and the Proteſtant Religion both at home and abroad.

The next Morning, Sir *Francis Withens* appearing in his Place, according to the Order made the day before, the

Clark

Clark of the *Peace* for *Weſtminſter* was order'd to attend the next Morning with the *Roll* of Orders for the laſt *Eaſter* Seſſions for the City of *Weſtminſter*.

Fame. What could that ſignifie?

Truth. Thou mayſt be ſure they knew what they did.

Fame. I gueſs the buſineſs.

Truth. Why then doſt interrupt me with thy Impertinencies?

Fame. Thou knoweſt, I was always guilty of that fault and cannot help it, ——but prithee now go on.

Truth. Having thus done with Sir *Francis* for that time, they took Sir *Robert Yeoman's* and Sir *Robert Can*, a Member of the Houſe, to task; for that they in *October* 1679, had publickly declared that there was no Plot, but onely a *Presbyterian* Plot.

The words were atteſted by Mr. *Rowe* the Sword-bearer of *Briſtol*, and Sir *John Knight* a Member of the Houſe alſo.

To which Sir *Robert Can* being called upon by the Houſe to make his defence, ſaid little for himſelf, but onely flung ſeveral reflecting and reproach-

full expreſſions upon Sir *Robert Can*. For which as for an offence againſt good Manners, he was preſently order'd to receive a Reprehenſion from the Speaker upon his knees. Nor was this all, for Sir *Robert* being now withdrawn, the Houſe proceeded to take the matters charg'd againſt him into farther Conſideration, and after ſome time of debate, reſolv'd, that it did appear by the Evidence given to the Houſe, that Sir *Robert Can* was guilty of the words before mention'd, and order'd him as a Member of the Houſe, to be expel'd the Houſe, and committed to the *Tower*.

Whereupon he was preſently call'd to the Bar and received the Judgement of the Houſe upon his knees from the Mouth of the Speaker.

As for Sir *Robert Yeomans*, he not being in Town, was order'd to be ſent for in cuſtody of the Serjeant attending the Houſe.

The next day being the twenty ninth of *October*, as they had been ſevere in puniſhing, ſo they they began to think of rewarding, and order'd that Dr. *Tongue* ſhould be humbly recommended by the

the House to his Majesty, for the first considerable Church-preferment, that should become void in the Kingdom, and that such of the Members as were of the Privy Council, should represent the same to his Majesty.

The same day the *Address* for the preservation and support of his Majesties Person and Government, being prepar'd and finish'd, was read in the House to this Effect.

That they did with most thankful hearts acknowledge, not only his Majesties many former Royal Declarations of his adherence to the Protestant Religion, but his farther Manifestation of the same, in his Gracious Speech to both Houses, at the opening of the Parliament. And therefore as the Eyes of all the Protestants abroad were upon them, and that looking upon his Majesty as the Royal Head of so many Protestant Countries, they could not but hope that his Majesty would be the greatest Protection to them, from whom the Kingdom has Reason to expect a Mutual Assistance as being involv'd in the same Danger.

They did humbly assure his Majesty, that they would be always ready to pre-

ſerve his Majeſties Perſon and Government, and to ſupport the Proteſtant Religion both at home and abroad. Beſeeching his Majeſty to eſteem thoſe that ſhould otherwiſe repreſent them to his Majeſty, as ſuch who deſign'd to divide between the King and his People, and defeat the meeting of Parliaments, that the Popiſh deſigns might ſucceed. Which has been made Evident by the Contrivance of a wicked deſign, to tranſfer the Guilt of their own Crimes upon his Majeſties Loyal Proteſtant Nobility and Gentry.

This Addreſs being read and conſented to by the whole Houſe, they proceeded to the buſineſs of Sir *Francis Withens*, and to that purpoſe examin'd ſeveral Witneſſes at the Bar. At length it appearing not onely by the Evidence, but by the Confeſſion of Sir *Francis* himſelf, that he had preſented an Addreſs to his Majeſty, expreſſing an abhorrency to Petition for the calling and ſitting of Parliaments, it was Reſolv'd, That he had betray'd the undoubted Rights of the Subjects of *England*: And Sir *Francis* was order'd to be expell'd the Houſe, and received his

Sentence

Sentence upon his knees accordingly.

Saturday, the thirtieth of *October*, concluded the Parliamentary Tranſactions of this Month, and little occurr'd but that Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* acquainted the Houſe, that his Majeſty, being attended by ſuch of the Members as were of the Privy Council, with the *Addreſs* relating to Dr. *Tongue*, was pleas'd to anſwer, That he had already taken care of him, and would alſo take him into his farther Conſideration.

Then it was alſo that the Votes of the Houſe were firſt order'd to be Printed, being firſt perus'd and ſign'd by the Speaker, who had likewiſe Power to Nominate and appoint the Perſons that were to Print the ſame.

The ſame day alſo *Franciſco de Feria* deliver'd his Evidence at the Bar of the Houſe, concerning the Plot; the Effect whereof in ſhort was,

That being preferr'd to be Interpreter, and Secretary of Languages to the Lord Gaſpar Abrew de Freitas, *Embaſſador in Ordinary for the Prince of* Portugal *to the King of* England; *That being in great Favour with the ſaid Embaſſador, he the ſaid Embaſſador did entruſt him*

with several of his Secrets; and that at the Tryal of the five Jesuites, being then private with his Lord, the Embassador expressed much sorrow for the Oppression of the Catholicks, and wish'd that Oates *and* Bedlow *were made away; and then told him, that he might doe the Catholick cause great Service, and might make his own Fortune, if he would joyn in destroying* Oates *and* Bedlow: *That* 50000 Reales d' Ocho *should be given for that piece of Service, and that two sufficient Persons should be joyn'd with him to kill the said* Oates *and* Bedlow. *That afterwards understanding that* Bedlow *was not dead in* Ireland, *as had been reported, the said Embassador renew'd his Sollicitations to him to kill* Oates *and* Bedlow, *promising to make good the said sum of Money to him, to pay his Debts and carry him into* Portugal. *That the said Embassador tempted him to kill the Earl of* Shaftsbury, *by throwing a hand-Granado into his Coach as he was travelling upon the Road into the Country.*

That after the acquittal of Sir George, *he was sent to the said Sir* George *to tell him from the Embassador, That his Fortune and Estate were all at his Service, and so was his Princes. That the Catholicks*

were

were all bound to pray for Sir Philip Floyd *for his Generosity.* To which Sir *George* reply'd, *That had it not been for him, he had not been sav'd.*

That after the Tryal was over, the Embassador went to visit the Lord *C. J. Schroggs* in his Sedan with his Coach of State. That the Complement was in *Portugueze*, interpreted by himself to this Effect, *My Lord, I am come to visit you, as you are a Minister of State, and as I am sent as Embassador from the Prince of* Portugal *to the King of* England, *and am likewise to thank you for the Justice you have done yesterday to Sir* George Wakeman. *To which my Lord C. J. answered, I am plac'd to do Justice, and will not be curb'd by the Rabble.*

Which Information, amongst the rest, was Printed as it was deliver'd more at large, by order of the House.

The same day also the Commons made new Resolves, *Nemine Contradicente*, to proceed to the full Examination of the Popish Plot, in order to the bringing of the Offenders to Justice. To which purpose they appointed a Committee to inspect the Journalls of the two last Parliaments, and make their

their Report, and order'd an humble Addreſs to be made to his Majeſty, that all the Letters, Papers and Evidences, which had been delivered to the Privy Council, relating to the Popiſh Plot, might be delivered in to the Houſe.

And thus ended *October.*

Fame. By the way, what became of the Addreſs for the preſervation of his Majeſties Perſon and Government?

Truth. Thou ſhalt hear. For though the Addreſs were made upon the *Saturday* before, according to his Majeſties appointment, yet, the Houſe had no accompt of it in a Parliamentary way till the *Munday* following, which was the *Firſt of November.*

But firſt Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* made his Report concerning the Addreſs that had been orderd to be made for delivery to the Houſe of all Papers, Letters and Evidences concerning the Plot, in the Cuſtody of the Privy Council; To which he gave an accompt in ſhort, That they were already delivered to the Committee of Lords appointed for the examination of the ſaid Plot. Which being done, Mr. Speaker acquainted the Houſe with his Majeſties Anſwer to their

their Addreſs, declaring their Reſolutions to preſerve and ſupport his Perſon and Government, &c. which was to this effect.

That he thanked them heartily for their Zeal to the Proteſtant Religion, and aſſur'd them that there ſhould be nothing wanting both at home and abroad to preſerve it.

Little was done the reſt of this day, nor much the beginning of the next, which was *Tueſday* the Second of *November*, till Mr. *Treby* having given a full Information to the Houſe of all matters by him reported in the laſt Parliament relating to the Popiſh Plot, the Houſe came to three moſt Remarkable Reſolves, of which two were carryed with a *Nemine Contradicente.*

The firſt was, That the *D.* of *York's* being a Papiſt, and his hopes of coming to the Crown, had given the greateſt countenance to the preſent deſigns and Conſpiracies againſt the King and the Proteſtant Religion.

Secondly, That in defence of the Kings perſon and Government, and of the Proteſtant Religion, the Houſe did declare, That they would ſtand by his Majeſty with their Lives and Fortunes,

and

and that if his Majesty should come by any Violent death (which God forbid) they would revenge it to the utmost upon the Papists.

Thirdly, That a Bill should be brought in to disenable the *D.* of *York* to inherit the Imperial Crown of *England*.

In order whereunto a Committee was appointed to sit and prepare a Bill.

Upon *Wednesday* the third of *November* little pass'd of remark, only that the Lords by a Message desired their concurrence to an Act for the better Regulating of Peers in *England*; and that in the House of Commons a Resolve was made, *Nemine Contradicente*, That a Bill should be brought in for the better Uniting his Majesties Protestant Subjects.

Thursday the Fourth of *January* was less remarkable for business then the day beforegoing; unless I should trouble thee, *Fame*, to carry the relation of preparatory Votes, or the Examinations of breaches of priviledges, or contests about Elections, which are nothing to the Generall Concernment.

Fame. Thou art in the right, they are not

not for my purpose, and therefore thou dost well to leave it out.

Truth. However I must not omit to tell thee, that the Bill for disabling *James Duke* of *York* to inherit the Imperial Crown of *England* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, was this day read the first time.

The next day being the Fifth of *November* the Houses were both adjourned till *Saturday* the Sixth of *November*; at what time the House taking into their Consideration the business of the dissenting Protestants, came to a unanimous Resolve, that it was The Opinion of the House, that the Acts of Parliament made in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James*, ought not to be extended against Protestant Dissenters. And thereupon they order'd a Bill to be brought in for repeal of all or any part of the Act of Parliament made in the Thirty fifth year of Queen *Elizabeth*, Chapter the first, printed in the Statute-book of *Pulton*.

This done, Mr. *Jenison*, being call'd in, gave his Information at the Bar, relating to the Popish Plot. At the conclusion of which, he was orderd to put it in writing, and present it to the House

on

on the *Munday* following. The Sum of the Information was this.

That about the beginning of the year 78. *he had heard Mr.* Ireland, *and Mr.* Thomas Jenison, *both* Jesuits, *discourse of a designe by the* Roman Catholiks, *to obtain a Toleration for the open profession of their Religion in* England; *which was to be done by collecting a good round Sum of Money among them, and bribing the Parliament. That they also discoursed of securing the* Duke *of* Yorks *succession, by granting out Commissions to those of the Religion to rise upon the death of the King. That he heard the said* Ireland *say at another time, that there was only one in the way who hindred that Religion from flourishing in* England; *and that it was an easie thing to poison the King by the means of Sir* George Wakeman.

That in August *of the same year, coming from* Windsor, *he went to Mr.* Irelands *Chamber, where he found him pulling off his boots, being as he said newly come Post from* Wolverhampton. *That discoursing of the Kings pastimes at* Windsor, *and particularly of his going a fishing with a small retinue of two or three, the said* Ireland *made answer, that then he might be easily taken off. That the said* Ireland *offered*

offered him to quit him of a debt if he would be assisting to the taking off the King, urging how meritorious it would be, and how much to the glory of God.

That upon his refusall, Mr. Ireland *ask'd him if he knew any stout* Irish *Gentlemen? upon which he nam'd* Lavallin, Karney, *and* Brahal, *together with one* Wilson, *an* English*man. Of which Gentlemen the said Mr.* Ireland *did approve as fit for the design.*

That at another time he heard Mr. Tho. Jenison *say, that if* C. R. *would not be* R. C. *he should not be long* C. R. *Adding, that the King being excommunicate and depos'd, he was no longer King.*

Having heard this Information, the Bill against the Dukes Inheritance was read a Second time, and two Resolves made.

First, That the Bill should be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Secondly, which was done *Nemine Contradicente*, That the exclusion in the said Bill should not extend any further then the Person of the Duke of *York* only. After which the House adjourned till *Munday* the Eighth of *November*; the most remarkable passages of which day were, first a Conference with the Peers, manag'd by the Lord Privy Seal, at what

what time his Lordship did deliver to Mr. *Hampden*, and the rest of the Members, severall Examinations in writing relating to the Popish Plot, acquainting them farther, That all other Papers of the same Concern, in the Custody of their Clerk, should be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Commons, upon his giving a Receipt for the same.

The Second was the Release of Sir *Robert Can* from his imprisonment, upon his petition and acknowledgement of his offence. And

The third was the Resolving of the whole House into a Grand Committee, to proceed in the Bill of Exclusion, which was done so effectually, that after severall Clauses added, and Amendments made, the Bill was orderd to be engross'd.

Fame. Was that Bill never to be seen?

Truth. Yes, I have seen it my self in severall Coffee-Houses. And therefore to save thy longing, I will here briefly recite the Heads of it.

Fame. That's as much as I desire, for the rest is but matter of Form.

Truth. *That whereas the* D. *of* Y. *was notoriously known to have been perverted from*

from the Protestant to the Popish Religion, whereby not only great encouragement has been given to the Popish party to carry on a devilish Conspiracy for the destruction of his Majesties Person and Government, but that if the D. *should succeed to the Imperial Crown of this Kingdom, nothing would be more manifest than a total Change of Religion: Be it therefore Enacted, That the said* I. D. *of* Y. *be made for ever uncapable to Inherit the Imperial Crown of the Kingdoms of* England *and* Ireland &c. *And that if the said* D. *of* Y. *shall at any time hereafter challenge or attempt to possess or enjoy, or take upon him to exercise any Authority or Jurisdiction within the said Kingdoms &c. That he shall be deem'd Guilty of High Treason and suffer accordingly. And that all Persons that shall assist him in such Challenge or Attempt, or shall themselves attempt or endeavour to put or bring him into the Possession of the Regal Power, or by Preaching or Writing maintain that he hath any Right or Title to the same, shall be deem'd Guilty of High Treason, and suffer accordingly. And that the said* D. *of* York *after the Fifth of* November 1680 *shall not return into any of the Kingdoms aforesaid; or if he doe, he*

shall be adjudg'd Guilty of High Treason. That being so Guilty of the Treasons aforesaid, neither the Duke or any other Person, shall be capable of the benefit of any Pardon otherwise then by Act of Parliament, wherein they shall be particularly nam'd.

All Magistrates, Officers, and other Subjects, are also empowered to apprehend the said D. *or any other Persons offending in any of these Premises.*

The Act to extend no farther than the Person of the D.

Lastly, The Act to be given in Charge at all Assizes and Sessions of the Peace, and to be openly read in all Cathedrals and Parish Churches, &c. *upon the Twenty-fifth of* December, *and* Easterday, *during the life of the Duke.*

The next day being *Tuesday*, the ninth of *November*, the King sent a Message to the House in writing, by Mr. Secretary *Jenkins*, desiring the House, as well for the Satisfaction of his People as of himself, to expedite such Matters as were depending before them, relating to Popery and the Plot, and to rest assur'd, that all Remedies they should tender to his Majesty, conducing to those ends, should be very acceptable to him; Provided they

they were such as might consist with preserving the Succession of the Crown in its due and Legal Course of Descent.

Then Mr. *Turberville* being called in, gave in his Information, first by word of Mouth, and when he had done, delivered the same in writing.

The effect whereof (in short) was, *That he living in the Family of the E. of* Powis *grew very intimately acquainted with* William Morgan, *Confessour to the said Earl and his Family; being a Jesuite, and Rector over all the Jesuits in those parts; and that he had often heard the said* Morgan *tell the said Earl, and his Lady, that the Kingdom was in a high Fever, and that nothing but bloodletting could restore it to health. That Father* Cudworth, *Guardian of the Fryers at* Doway, *had told him, that this King should not last long. That in the year* 1675 *he was introduc'd into the acquaintance of the Lord Viscount* Stafford *at* Paris, *to whom he had great freedom, and liberty of access: Who at length, after many solemn promises of exacted secresie, told him in direct Terms, That he might make himself and the Nation happy by taking away the Life of the King, who*

was a Heretick and a Rebel to God. Lastly,

That he was present at Mass with the Lord Powis *in* Vere-Street, *where the* E. *of* Castlemaine *said Mass in his Priestly habit.*

Wednesday the tenth of *November* little past of Consequence, more then that the Peers sent down to the House of Commons for their Concurrence to an Act which they had pass'd for freeing the City of *London* and his Majesties Court, and Parts adjacent, from Popish Inhabitants, and providing against other dangers which might arise from Papists.

Then taking into Consideration the short Message sent them the day before by his Majesty, and delivered by Mr. Secretary *Jenkins*, they made two Resolves,

That a Committee should be appointed to draw up an Address to his Majesty in Answer to his speech

And in the second place, That they would proceed in the Prosecution of the Lords in the Tower, and forthwith begin with the Lord Viscount Stafford.

Fame. I have heard say, that several Addresses were made to his Majesty, for the Pardons and Maintenance of the several

veral Witneſſes that had given in their Informations.

Truth. 'Tis very certain; and 'twas no more than what you might have related almoſt upon ſuppoſition. So that it will be enough to ſay, for the effects ſhewed it to be real, That all the humble Addreſſes in that nature were anſwered. Beſides that it is our buſineſs to paſs over Things of leſſer moment as lightly as we can. And thus from the tenth we come to *Thurſday* the Eleventh of *November*, taken up for the moſt part with rectifying Elections, till Sir *William Jones* reporting, *That the addreſs in anſwere to his Majeſties laſt Meſſage was ready*, having read it in his place, delivered it to the Clerks Table; after which it was againe read by the whole Houſe, and agreed upon.

Which being done, and the engroſs'd Bill of Excluſion this day read a third time; the Reſolution of the Houſe was, That the Bill ſhould Paſs, and that the Title ſhould be, *An Act for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, by diſabling* James *D. of* York *to inherit the Imperiall Crowns of* England *and* Ireland *and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging*; and

the Lord *Russel* was order'd to carry it up to the Lords for their Concurrence.

Friday the Twelfth of *November* some time was spent in reading the Engrossed Bill sent up on the *Wednesday* before from the Lords, for freeing the City and Court, &c. from Popish Inhabitants, &c. Of which, and of others no farther proceeded in, it is enough to speak of their transmitment from one House to another, as being such as dy'd among the rest in the Birth.

After this, and some Amendments made of the Returns for the Burrough of *Haslemere* in *Surrey*, Mr. *Bourk*, Mr. *Macnamarr*, and *Eustace Comine*, being severally called in, gave their several Accompts of some proceedings relating to the Popish Plot in *Ireland*. Of their Informations I shall briefly recite the Heads in their Order.

That of Mr. *Bourk* was briefly thus, *That being by the Kindness of one Major* Butler *admitted to the knowledg of the Earl of* Tyrone, *and by that means frequently keeping his Lordship Company in his pastimes both at home and abroad, he observ'd that the said Earl and the Major would be allway extolling the* French *King, and praying*

praying for his Prosperitie: That he farther observed a Continual resort of Papists and Suspitious Persons to the said Earls House: That being one Morning private with his Lordship, his Lordship told him, That he had intelligence out of *France,* that the *French* were very Powerful, and that *Parlez Francois,* would be plentifully heard in *Ireland* ere long.

That in farther discourse, his Lordship drew out of his Pocket a great Quantitie of Papers rol'd up and delivered him to subscribe his name in one of them, and that upon a sudden Glance, he could read the names of some that he knew to be persons ill affected to his Majesty and his Government. That upon his refusal to Subscribe, his Lordship calld him Cowar'd, and drew his Sword half out of his Scabbard to have kill'd him, but was prevented by the unexpected coming in of another Gentleman. That from that time forward his Lordship us'd several means to Ruine him, and threw him into Waterford *Gaol. From whence he wrote five Letters to the Lord Lieutenant of his hard Usage, and what he had to say as to the Conspiracy; but could have no Answer. That being got out of* Waterford-*Gaol, he gave in his In-*

formations against the said Earl at Dublin, *where though his Lordship were bound over to answer the Informant at* Waterford-*Assizes, yet such was his power over the Judges and the Jury, that he easily got himself acquitted. So that finding* Ireland *then too hot for him, the Informant was forc'd to retire into* England *to make his Appeale.*

The heads of *Macnamar's* Information were these, *That one* William Bradley *Esq; a Justice of the Peace in the County of* Waterford, *having first made him take an Oath of Secrecie, gave him to understand, that the Earle of* Tyrone *had received a Commission from the* French *King to be a Colonel of Horse, in the County of* Waterford, *and that the said* Bradley *was to be his Lieutenant Col. and therefore desir'd him to provide himselfe of Horse and Arms, and get as many as he could trust, promising him a Captains Place.*

That after Bradley *had unfolded to him the aforesaid Treason, he met with the* E. *of* Tyrone, *who ask'd him privately, whether* Bradley *had said any thing to him; who answering, he had; the* E. *bid him be very private, and then shewed him a List of several that were to be Superiour Officers*

Officers in ſeveral Counties of Ireland, *which he took ſpecial notice of, as knowing ſeveral of the Perſons.*

That the ſaid E. *at the ſame time told him, that he had a Commiſſion from the* French *King under his Hand and Seal, to be a Col. of Horſe in the County of* Waterford, *and that there was hardly a County in* Ireland, *where Perſons were not appointed by the* French *King for the ſame purpoſe, with other diſcourſe of the ſame Nature.*

The Subſtance of *Euſtace Comins* Information was this, *That living with one* Keadagh Magher, *his Relation, in* Karigniſurie *in the County of* Tipperary, *Treaſurer for the Confederates in* Ireland, *he was privy to the Payment of ſeveral Conſiderable Sums to ſeveral Conſiderable Perſons upon the accompt of the Plot, by the directions of* Plunket. *titular Primate of* Ireland, Bremand *Titular Archbiſhop of* Caſhel, *and* Powes *Deane of* Waterford; *who had the diſpoſal of the ſaid Money.*

That there was a meeting of the Iriſh *Clergy with the Titular Primate, at* John Walſhe's *Houſe, who was Lawyer for the* D. *of* Ormond *in the County of* Tipperary, *where they agreed to give every*

Judge

Judge that would goe the Circuite, and befriend them upon Occasion 200 *l. a piece.*

That the Sum of 200*l. was secur'd to Sir* John Davis *upon the same accompt, he being then a Judge at* Clonmel, *of which he was an Eye Witness.*

Lastly, after the recital of many other Circumstances, of his being pursu'd and imprison'd by Sir John Davis, *and several other Justices of the Peace, Contrary to their duty, for his discovery, he affirmed that the Papists had Barbarously Murther'd the said* Keadagh Magher *their Treasurer, when they found that he detested their design and was turned Protestant.*

The House having heard these Informations, order'd that an Address should be made to his Majesty for their several Pardons, and that his Majesty would be pleas'd to take them into his care and protection.

After this a Message was sent to the Lords, to acquaint them with the Resolution of the House to proceed to the Tryal of the Lords in the *Tower*, and that they intended to begin with *William Viscount Stafford*, and therefore desired their Lordships to appoint a day; as also that the Lords in the Tower might

might be confin'd, and kept from a Correſpondence one with another, as Perſons Impeached and Committed for high Treaſon ought to be.

To which the Lords return'd for anſwer, *That as to that part of the Meſſage, relating to Confinement and Correſpondence, they had already given Order therein, as the Houſe had deſired; and for the latter, for appointing a day for the Tryal, they did appoint* Tueſday *come fortnight.*

Thereupon they order'd a farther Addreſs to be made to his Majeſty, That all Papers, Writings, Examinations, and Evidences, relating to the Popiſh Plot, which had been deliver'd to the Clerks of the Council or the Secretaries, ſince the diſſolution of the laſt Parliament, ſhould be tranſmitted to the Houſe; and order'd that Serjeant *Maynard*, Mr. *George Pelham*, and Mr. *Paul Foly* ſhould be added to the Committee appointed to prepare Evidence againſt the Lords in the *Tower*.

They likewiſe order'd, That another Addreſs ſhould be made to his Majeſty, That he would be pleaſed to give orders for Iſſuing out a Sum of Money to defray

fray the Charges of Summoning the Witneſſes, and other Expences incident to the proſecution of the ſaid Lords.

And farther that Such Money as his Majeſty ſhould be pleas'd to direct to be ſet out for the uſe aforeſaid, ſhould be depoſited in the hands of Mr. *Charles Clare.*

Fame. All this while you do not tell me how the Lords receiv'd the Bill of Excluſion.

Truth. All in good Time. For it was impoſſible for me to interrupt the Series of the foregoing Orders that depended one upon another. You muſt know then in ſhort, that this Bill as it was of great weight, ſo it occaſioned a long debate in the Houſe. But at length when it came to the Vote, it was utterly rejected by the Number of Voices; there being no leſs then Sixty three againſt the paſſing of it, and but Thirty one for it.

Saturday the Eleventh of *November*, Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* acquainted the Houſe, with his Majeſties Anſwere to ſeveral of their Late Addreſſes.

That, as to the iſſuing out of Money for the Expences of the Tryals, *he had directed*

directed a hundred pound to be paid to the Person that should be appointed by the House to receive it.

That, as for the delivery of the Papers, writings, and Evidences concerning the Plot, upon the Sitting of the Committee of the Lords, *he had directed them to be transmitted thither, where they remain'd,*

And that as for the pardons for the *Irish* Evidence, *he would grant them all Pardons for all Treasons, Misprisions of Treasons, Felonies and outlaries for Felonies.*

Fame. All this while I heare nothing of the Address, which was order'd to be made in answer to his Majesties Message of the Ninth of this Month.

Truth. All that I can say is, that his Majesty appointed the House to meet him this very day at three of the Clock in the Banqueting House in order to that Address; But because I find no farther mention made of it in the Votes of the House, I made no farther Inquirie after it.

Fame. Since then you have proposed so good a Rule to your self observe it.

Truth. 'Tis what I am bound to do, if

I intend to be what I profes my fel

To goe on then, the next remarkab Paſſage of this day, was the forgivin Sir *Robert Yeomans*, who being calle to the Bar, acknowledg'd the Offence h had committed; For which ſubmiſſio and his begging pardon, he was onl put to receive the rebuke of the Hou upon his knees, and ſo diſcharg'd.

Mr. *Norris* was then call'd in, who gav an Information in writing relating t the Popiſh Plot, which occaſion'd an O der, for appointing a Committee to re ceive Informations concerning the Po piſh Plot; to which Committee it wa alſo at the ſame time refer'd, to examin the matter of Mr. *Norris*'s Informatio and to report the ſame; of which mor hereafter.

Mr. *Trenchard* then reported fro the Committee, to which the Petition divers Citizens of *London* againſt Sir *George Jefferies*, was referred, That th Committee had heard the Evidence o both ſides, and that it was the Opinio of the Committee, upon the Evidenc given them, that the ſaid Sir *George Jefferies* by traducing and Obſtructin Petitioning for the ſitting of the Parlia

men

ment, had betrayed the Rights of the Subjects. Upon which it was resolv'd that the House did agree with the Committee, and order'd an Address to be presented to his Majesty, for removing Sir *George Jefferies* out of all publick Offices, and that the Members serving for the City should Communicate the Vote and Resolution of the House relating to Sir *George Jefferies*, to the Court of Aldermen.

The Address was to this effect.

That having receiv'd a Complaint against Sir George Jefferies, *and having heard the Evidence against him, and his defence, and being satisfi'd that the said Sir* George, *to serve his own ends, to create a misunderstanding between his Majesty and his People, did declare the Petitioning of the Citizens of* London *for the Sitting of the Parliament, to be Tumultuous, Seditious and Illegal, and threaten that if they did so Petition there should be no meeting nor sitting of the Parliament, thereby traducing his Majesty, as if he meant not to pursue his gracious intentions, they did therefore most humbly beseech his Majesty to remove the said Sir.* George *from the Chief Justiceship of* Chester, *and*

and from all other his publick Offices and Employments.

They likewiſe appointed a Committee to enquire into all ſuch Perſons as had been adviſing or promoting the Proclamation, Entituled, *a Proclamation againſt Tumultuary Petitioning*, empowering them to that purpoſe, to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records.

Monday the Fifteenth of *November*, Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* deliver'd a ſhort Meſſage in writing from his Majeſty, Intimating *That his Majeſty had at the opening of the Seſſions, in his ſpeech deſired the advice and Aſſiſtance of his Parliament in Relation to* Tangeir. *The Condition and importance of which place, oblidg'd him to put them againe in mind that he rely'd upon them for the ſupport of it: Without which it could not be much longer preſerved. And therefore earneſtly recommended* Tangeir *to the due and ſpeedy care and conſideration of the Houſe.*

This Meſſage being read and ſome other debates being over, Mr. *Dugdale* was call'd in, and gave his farther Information, relating to the Popiſh Plot in writing. The moſt conſiderable heads whereof were theſe.

That

That about the Twenty firſt of September, 1678. *He being in Company with Mr.* Ewers *and one* Hosbon, *amongſt other diſcourſe they both declar'd, That their deſign in carrying on the Plot, was to kill the* D. *of* Monmouth *as well as the King; which horrid Acts the Lord* Staffordſhire *at the ſame time propos'd for him to do.*

That in a Letter directed to Mr. Ewers, *which he brake open and found to be the Lord* Staffords *hand, he read the following words,* That things went well beyond the Seas for Carrying on the Plot, and hop'd it did ſo here in England. *And that for the pardoning of thoſe that were concern'd therein, Mr.* Ewers *told him, that there were ſeveral Indulgences, which he believed came from* Ireland, *to whom they were tranſmitted from* Rome.

That he very well remember'd that there was a meeting of the Jeſuites *in* April 1678. *for that Mr.* Ewers *and other* Jeſuits *went out of* Staffordſhire *up to* London, *to be there at it.*

That ſeveral Sums of Money were collected from ſeveral Gentlemen in the Countrey to carry on the deſign; and that he himſelf received 500 *l. of Mr.* Va-

vaſour *and Mr.* Gawen *at* Wolverhampton, *which he return'd up to Mr.* Harcourt.

That at another time Mr. Ireland *told him, that when he came to* London, *he would give him Inſtructions how to proceed in his buſineſs; for that he could not well tell how the buſineſs went, till he had ſpoken with the Lords* Bellaſis *and* Arundel *of* Warder, *who would prove the Loyalleſt perſons for Truſt and Counſel in the world.*

That at another time, queſtioning Mr. Ewers *what Perſons of Quality did countenance the deſign? He made anſwer, Several in ſeveral Places; and that the Lord* Arundel *of* Warder *was to undertake the moſt part of the deſign, and with the Lord* Bellaſis *to give orders both as to the taking the Kings life away, as alſo the* D. *of* Monmouths, *for the Eſtabliſhing the* Romiſh *Religion and Government in this Kingdom.*

That rewards were agreed to be given to ſuch as ſhould deſerve them; and that the Informant was to have an Equal ſhare with one Capt. Aderly. *Which rewards were to be diſtributed by the* D. *of* York, *the Lord* Belaſis, *and ſome other Perſons:*

it

it being alledg'd by the Conspirators, that there would be Lands enough of the Protestants to reward every one.

That he had intercepted several Letters from St. Omers *and* Paris *to Mr.* Ewers, *wherein mention was made of several Sums of Money laid out for Arms, particularly two Sums of* 500 *l. and* 700 *l. upon the accompt of the Popish Plot in* England.

That in September 1678. *The Lord* Stafford *discourfing Mr.* Ewers *and the Informant in the great* Parlour *at* Tixal, *told them that the reason of his dissatisfaction against the King was, that he saw his favours rather dispos'd to Rebels and Traytors, than to those that had serv'd him; which was enough, if there were not the Consideration of Religion, which was above all others.*

That at the General Meeting at Tixal *in* September *aforesaid, the Lord* Stafford, *Lord* Aston, *and others, upon a full debate of all their preceding Transactions and Instructions for carrying on their design, resolv'd to confirm the Oaths which they had severally before taken, which was to kill the King; and Establish the* Romish *Religion in this Kingdom. At what time the Lord* Stafford *engag'd to*

make good his promiſes to the Informant both of Money and other neceſſaries for his encouragement.

Thurſday the Sixteenth of *November*, nothing more was done, but only that the Bayliff of *Weſtminſter* amended one of the Returns for that place, and put in Sir *William Wallers* name inſtead of Sir *Francis Withens:* Which being done, the Houſe adjourn'd till the next day, being *Wedneſday* morning the Seventeenth of *November*. At what time they took into Conſideration his Majeſties Meſſage relating to *Tangier*; and appointed a Committee to draw up an Addreſs, to repreſent to his Majeſty the dangerous Eſtate and Condition of the Kingdom, in Anſwer to the ſaid Meſſage.

The ſame day alſo they order'd another Addreſs to be made to his Majeſty for the Removal of *George* Earl of *Halifax* from his preſence and Councils for ever.

The Subſtance of the Addreſs was as followes,

That being deeply ſenſible of the dangers and miſchiefs occaſion'd to the Kingdom, by the diſſolution of the laſt Parliament

Parliament, and the frequent Prorogations of the present, and having just reason to believe that the said dissolution was promoted by the evil Counsel of the E. *of* Halifax. *They did therefore most humbly pray his Majesty, for the taking away all occasions of mistrust betwen his Majesty and them, and for their greater encouragement, to perfect such matters as lay before them for the preservation of his Majesties Person and Government, and the Protestant Religion, that he would be graciously pleas'd to remove the said Earl from his presence and Councils for ever.*

To which his Majesty return'd for Answer,

That he did not find the Grounds in the Address, to be sufficient for him to remove the said Earl. But he assur'd them, that whenever they should in a Due and Regular Course prove any Crime either against him, or any other Person, he would leave both him and them to their own Legal defence, without interposing his mediation.

Thursday the Eighteenth of *November*, Mr. *Treby* was sent to the Peers, to desire their Lordships to communicate to the Commons such Writings and Evi-

dences which they had receiv'd from the Clerks of the Council; to which the Lords readily condescended according to their desire.

The next day being *Friday* the Nineteenth of the Month, *Benjamin Harris*, Bookseller, then and still a Prisoner in the Kings Bench, *ad sectam Regis*, for a Fine of 500 l. for a Misdemeanour by him Committed, having presented a Petition to the House, the same was read, and thereupon a Resolve made, that Address should be presented to the King to desire him to Pardon the said Fine.

After which follow'd an Order, that a Commitee should be appointed to draw up a Bill for the ascertaining of Fines upon misdemeanours.

The same day *Serjeant Rigby* reported from the Committee appointed to enquire after Obstructors of Petitioning, that the Grand-Juries of *Devon* and *Somerset*, were more especially found to be tardy, and that Capt. *William Castle* being summon'd to attend the Committee, had contemptuously neglected so to do. Thereupon the House order'd that Sir *Giles Phillips*, Mr. *William*

iam Stawel, Mr. *Hutchinſon*, and Mr. *Walrond* ſhould be ſent for in Cuſtody of the Serjeant of Arms.

The ſame day Mr. *Zeal*, being call'd to the Bar of the Houſe, delivered his Information at the Bar

The Effect whereof in ſhort was this; *That being a Priſoner in the* Marſhalſea, *Mrs.* Celier *came ſeveral times to him, and treated with him to be not only Inſtrumental himſelf, but to procure others to joyn with him to fire the Kings Ships as they lay in harbour; as alſo to ſwear againſt the Earl of* Shaftesbury *ſuch Articles of High Treaſon, as ſhe ſhould get ready prepar'd for him to that purpoſe.*

His Information being heard, the Houſe order'd, that Application ſhould be made to his Majeſty for his Pardon, and ſome preſent Allowance.

Other Applications were alſo order'd to be made to his Majeſty in the behalf of Mr. *Hethrington*, and the *Iriſh* Evidence, for their Expences and preſent Support; as alſo in the behalf of Mr. *Smith*, who had made a Conſiderable diſcovery of the Popiſh Plot, for ſome Eccleſiaſtical Preferment.

To which and some other Addresses formerly made, his Majesty, upon the meeting of the House the next day, being *Saturday* the Twentieth of the Month, by Mr. *Secretary Jenkins*, return'd his distinct Answers.

That as to the Address in relation to Sir George Jefferies, *He would Consider of it.*

That as for *Lewis*, *He would Pardon him all Offences but Perjury, and that Consideration should be had of a reasonable Allowance for him.*

That as for the Irish *Evidence, That in regard of their number, and Circumstances of their Persons not yet well known, he had referr'd it to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*

And, *that for Mr.* Smith, *he would take him into Consideration.*

But the House not satisfi'd with his Majesties Exception in the Pardon of *Lewis*, resolv'd upon another Address, *That all Pardons granted to any of the Persons for whom Application had been made, should extend to all Crimes and Misdemeanours whatsoever, till the last of their respective discoveries.*

After which Mr. *Trenchard* reported from

from the Committee for Enquiring, after the Obſtructors of Petitioning, that Information had been given them, that Examinations had been taken upon Oath by Five Juſtices of the Peace in *Monmouthſhire, viz. John Herbert, Henry Baker, William Herbert, William James,* and *Robert Gunter* Eſquires againſt *John Arnold* Eſq; for promoting Subſcriptions to a Petition for ſitting of the Parliament, and that the ſaid Examination was ſent up to the Council, and Exhibited in charge as an Article againſt the ſaid Mr. *Arnold*, and Proſecuted by *Thomas Herbert* Eſq;

The Houſe order'd, *That the ſaid Mr.* Tho. Herbert *ſhould be ſent for into Cuſtody.*

They alſo Voted Mr. *Thomas Staples*, and Sir *Thomas Holt*, Serjeant at Law, for the ſame offence guilty of betraying the rights of the Subject, and order'd them to be ſent for in Cuſtody, likewiſe to anſwer at the Bar for the Miſdemeanours they had Committed.

The ſame day Mr. *Treby* acquainting the Houſe that he had made an Abſtract in writing of ſeveral Letters and Papers relating to the Plot, it was order'd

der'd, that the ſaid Letters and Papers ſhould be Printed, and that Mr. *Treby* ſhould take care therein.

Theſe Letters were ſoon after Printed and Contain'd ſeveral Correſpondencies between *Coleman*, and the King of *France*'s Confeſſour, the Popes *Internuncio*, the Late Earl of *Berkſhire*, St. *Germaine*, Father *Sheldon*, all Agitators, and buſy Sticklers for the Plot and the *D.* of *Yorks* Intereſt.

Together with ſeveral Inſtruments and Priviledges granted by the Pope to the *Engliſh* and *Scotiſh Roman* Catholicks, and Proſelytes, found in the hands of the Five Jeſuits, and Mr. *Daniel Arthur*.

Fame. But what was contain'd in all thoſe Letters? For I find them to be a great many.

Truth. In the firſt place, a continu'd Intelligence of the Tranſactions and Proceedings of the Popiſh Party.

In the next place a plain diſcovery of the Negotiations and Correſpondency of the Duke with the Pope, the Emperour and the King of *France*.

And laſtly frequent importunities for Mony and other Aſſiſtances for the Duke

Duke to carry on his most important designs, which were to make himself Master of the King, and prevent the sitting of Parliaments.

Sir *Gilbert Gerard* then acquainted the House, that he had Articles of High Crimes and Misdemeanours against *Edward Seymour* Esq; a Member of the House, which he gave in at the Clerks Table. Upon which the House order'd Mr. *Seymour* a Copy of the Articles, and prefix'd him a day to make his defence.

Fame. Were there no Bills brought into the House all this while?

Truth. There were several under debate and preparation: But because they never came to perfection, I shall only content my self to give you a List of them at the latter end of the Book, which will be sufficient to shew you what was really intended. And so I come to

Munday the Twenty second of *November.*

Upon which day the most remarkable Occurrences were his Majesties Answers to the Addresses of the House, First in behalf of Mr. *Zeale, to which his Majesty was pleas'd to Condescend, in reference*

ference both to his Pardon and Allowance.

Secondly, in behalf of all thoſe for whom Application had been made, that their Pardons ſhould be general for all Crimes and Miſdemeanours whatſoever, without Limitation.

To which his Majeſty return'd for Anſwer, *That he would Pardon them for all Treaſons, Miſpriſions, Felonies and Outlaries after Treaſon or Felony, and give order that a* Noli proſequi *ſhould be enter'd to ſtop all Proſecutions againſt them for all Crimes and Miſdemeanours whatſoever. But that his Majeſty apprehended there might be ſome Inconveniency in granting Pardons ſo general as was then deſir'd. However rather than the Tryals ſhould be hinder'd or Prejudic'd he would give ſuch order as ſhould be agreeable to Juſtice.*

Tueſday the Twenty third of *November*, the Addreſs for appointing a publick faſt and day of Humiliation through the whole Kingdom was reported and agreed to, and confirm'd by the Concurrence of the Lords.

The ſame day ſeveral Perſons who had been of the Grand-Jury the laſt *Trinity* Term for the County of *Middleſex*, being called in, gave an accompt of

of the Proceedings of the Court of Kings Bench in Reference to the diſcharging of Grand-Juries.

Other Perſons being call'd in, gave an accompt of the Charge given by *Baron Weſton* the laſt paſt Summer Aſſizes for the County of *Surrey:* Upon the debate of which two Informations, it was reſolv'd *Nemine Contradicente,*

That the diſcharging of a Grand-Jury before the end of a Term, Aſſizes *or* Seſſions, *while buſineſs was depending before them, was Arbitrary, Illegal, contrary to the Judges Oaths, and tending to the Subverſion of the Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom; and that therefore a Committee ſhould be appointed to Examine the Proceedings of the Judges in* Weſtminſter *Hall, and report their Opinions.*

The next day being *Wedneſday* the Twenty fifth of this Month an Addreſs was reſolv'd upon to deſire his Majeſties favour, that all Diſſenters proſecuted upon the penal Statutes of Queen *Elizabeth,* and King *James,* againſt Popiſh Recuſants might be admitted to a Compoſition in the *Exchequer* without Paying Fees.

The Attorney General being then call'd

call'd in, and Examin'd in reference to the Proclamation *againſt Tumultuous Petitioning*, and declaring that Sir *Francis North* was adviſing and aſſiſting in the drawing up and paſſing the ſaid Proclamation, It was thereupon reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, *That the Evidence given againſt Sir* Francis North, *was a Sufficient ground for the Houſe to proceed againſt him upon an Impeachment for High Crimes and Miſdemeanours*: And order'd the Committee appointed to Examine the proceedings of the Judges to draw up an Impeachment accordingly.

Thurſday the Twenty fifth of *November*, nothing in the morning was done Conducing to the Series of this Relation; only that the Underſheriff of *Norfolk* being complain'd againſt, was order'd to be ſent for, to anſwer ſeveral abuſes and miſcarriages laid to his Charge.

But in the Afternoon according to Appointment, the Houſe attended his Majeſty in the Banqueting Houſe with their Addreſs for a Publick Faſt, to this Effect.

That being deeply ſenſible of the ſad and Calamitous Condition of the Kingdom, occaſion'd by the Impious and Horrid Conſpiracies

ſpiracies of the Popiſh Party; ſtill perſiſting in the ſame deteſtable Machinations, notwithſtanding the many diſcoveries by Gods mercy and Providence brought to light, which impending judgment not being otherwiſe to be prevented but by Gods particular bleſſing upon his Majeſties Great Council the Parliament, they did in all Humility beſeech his Majeſty that a day might be ſolemnly ſet apart by his Royal Proclamation, to the end that by Faſting and Prayer the Goodneſs and Power of God might be implor'd to divert his Judgements and defeat the Wicked Counſels and devices of the Enemies.

To which his Majeſties Anſwer was, *That he would give order for a Day of Humiliation as was deſired.*

Friday the Twenty eighth of *November*, his Majeſty return'd his Anſwer in the behalf of the *Proteſtant Diſſenters, That they ſhould be diſcharg'd, and that without Fees, as far as might be done according to Law, and that they ſhould be recommended to the Judges.*

The ſame day the Houſe reſum'd the debate relating to the Impeachment of Mr. *Seymour*, and at length reſolv'd, *That there was matter ſufficient in the Four Articles upon which to Impeach him*

him. Whereupon an Impeachment was drawn up to this Effect,

That whereas the Sum of Five hundred Eighty four thousand nine hundred seventy eight Pounds two shillings two pence was rais'd by Act of Parliament for the speedy building Thirty Ships of War, and thereby appropriated to that use; and whereas it was Provided by the said Act, That the Treasurer of the Navy should keep the said Money apart, and pay it forth to no other use or intent but only for the building and Rigging of the said Thirty Ships. Yet that he contrary to the said Act, and his duty did lend the sum of 90000l. Parcel of the said Mony, at Eight per cent, *for the support and continuance of an Army that then ought to have been disbanded by Act of Parliament, whereby two Acts were Eluded and the Army Continu'd, to the great hazard and danger of the Peace and Safety of the Nation.*

Secondly, *That whereas the Pole-mony was rais'd by Act of Parliament to enable his Majesty to enter into an Actual War against the French King, and only for that use, And whereas certain Eastland Merchants did undertake to furnish his Majesties Stores upon assurance of Forty thousand*

thousand pounds, parcel of the said Mony deposited in the hands of the said Mr. Seymour *as was by him acknowledged, yet that he the said Mr.* Seymour *pay'd away the said Forty thousand pounds to the Victuallers of the Navy by way of advance, and for Provisions not brought in. Whereas by the Provision of the Act, the said Money should have been paid to the said East-land Merchants.*

Thirdly, *That notwithstanding he had 3000 l. a year for attending the Office of Treasurer, yet that out of the Money appointed for secret service he received 3000 l. a year more, which was duly paid him, as well during the Sessions, as during the Intervals of Parliament; and particularly during the Prorogation of Fifteen Months.*

Fourthly, *That on or about the Eighteenth year of his Majesties Reign, during the Dutch War, the said Ed.* Seymour *being one of the Commissioners of Prize Goods did fraudulently and in deceit of his Maiesty unlade a certain prize Ship taken from the Dutch without any Authority for so doing, and sell the Goods, pretending them to be only* Muscovado *Sugars, And accompted with his Majesty*

for such, whereas in truth the Ship was laden with Cocheneel, and Indico, goods of great value.

Saturday the Twenty seventh of *November*, nothing was done to the advantage of this *Compendium*, only that whereas the Commons had sent a Message to the Peers, to desire them to appoint a Committee to joyn with a Committee of theirs for adjusting the Methods and Circumstances relating to the Tryals of the Lords in the *Tower*; the Lords return'd their Answer this day, That they had appointed a Committee of their Members in Complyance with the Message of the Commons, to which purpose they had appointed five Lords to meet in the afternoon in the Court of Wards. Whereupon the Commons elected ten of their Members to meet the said Lords according to the appointment.

Monday, November 29. nothing was done remarkable to our purpose.

In the afternoon, according to appointment the House attended his Majesty in the Banquetting House, where they presented him with their Address in Answer to his Message relating

relating to Tangier, to this Effect.

That having taken into their ſerious conſideration his Majeſties late Meſſage relating to Tangier, *could not but accompt the preſent Condition of it, after ſo vaſt a Treaſure expended to make it uſeful, not only as one Infelicity more added to the afflicted State of the Nation, but as the reſult of thoſe Counſels which had brought his Majeſties Perſon and Kingdoms into thoſe imminent Dangers, which at preſent ſurrounded them, that they were the leſs ſurpriz'd to hear of the Exigence of* Tangier, *remembring that ſince it became a part of the* Engliſh *Dominions, it had been ſeveral times commanded by Popiſh Governours, in particular a Lord impeached, and in the* Tower *for the Popiſh Plot, and that the ſupplies ſent thither conſiſted moſt of Popiſh Officers and Soldiers. And therefore as to his Majeſties recommendation of it to their Care, they did with all Humility and reverence Anſwer, That though in due time they ſhould omit nothing incumbent upon them, for preſervation of every part of his Majeſties Dominions, yet when ſuch a ſtorm of Ruin and Confuſion threatn'd the Land, to come to any*

resolutions in that matter, before they were secured from the dangers arising from the Power of Popish Persons and Councils, they did not conceive would consist either with their duty or their Trust.

Then they dilated upon the restless endeavours of the Popish Party, the miraculous discovery of their designs, and their Continu'd influence at Court, and the Arbitrary proceedings of corrupted Justice in the intervals of Parliament, all which they represented at large to his Majesty.

And therefore *out of their Allegiance to his Majesty, their Zeal to Religion, their faithfulness to their Country, they had upon mature deliberation propos'd one Remedy of those great Evils, without which all others would prove vain and fruitless. So that if after all the Private Suggestions of the accomplices of the Popish Party should yet prevail to obstruct their faithful Endeavours, they should have this remaining Comfort, to have freed themselves from the Guilt of that blood and desolation which is like to ensue. But yet that their only hope next under God was in his Majesty, that by his great wisdom and goodness they should be secur'd from Popery and all the Evils attending*

attending it: and that none but Persons of known Fidelity to his Majesty, and sincere affection to the Protestant Religion should be put into any employment Civil or Military; that while they should give a Supply to Tangier, *they might be assur'd, they did not augment the strength of the Popish adversary nor encrease the publick danger. Which desires of theirs if his Majesty would vouchsafe to grant, they would not only be ready to assist his Majesty, in defence of* Tangier, *but do whatsoever else should be in their power to enable his Majesty to protect the Protestant Religion both at home and abroad, and to repel the attempts of his and the Kingdoms Enemies.*

Fame. What was the Answer which his Majesty was pleas'd to give to this Address?

Truth. I find no mention of any in the accompt which the Commons gave of their own Transactions; which makes me forbear to insert the Vulgar Reports.

And now between the next day, which was the Thirtieth of *November*, and the Eighth of *December*, you must expect a vacancy of Parliamentary business, both Houses being busied in the Tryal of the Lord *Stafford*, from day

to day till that time. For though the House did sit in the Afternoons, yet it was either to release Prisoners, or hear Petitions, which are things altogether out of our Dioceſs.

The Tryal began the Thirtieth of *November* 1680. and continu'd till the Seventeenth of *December* following.

The first day, the Lord High Steward, *Heneage* Lord *Finch*, Lord High Chancelor of *England*, the Nobility, and the Commons of *England*, having taken their several and distinct places in Court, And the Prisoner being brought to the Bar, the Lord High Steward spake to him to this Effect,

That the Commons of England *had impeached him of High Treason, for which he was then to be Try'd, that he was not try'd upon the Indictment found by the Grand-Jury, but prosecuted by the Loud complaints of the Commons, and to be try'd upon the presentment of the Grand Inquest of the whole Nation.*

That he was to be therefore Judg'd by the whole Body of the House of Peers, where the ballance would be exactly kept.

And that therefore if his zeal had engag'd him in such deep and black de-

signes

ſignes as he was charg'd with, he muſt expect to reap what he had ſown. Admoniſhing him laſtly, to hear with patience what ſhould be ſaid againſt him,

The Charge being then read, the ſubſtance of the Impeachment was,

I.

That there had been a Traiterous Plot and Conſpiracy both in England *and other Places, to alter and ſubvert the Ancient Government, and true Religion eſtabliſhed in the Land. which Plot was carried and contrived by Perſons of ſeveral Qualities and Degrees.*

II.

That for the accompliſhing of the ſaid wicked and traiterous deſign, he had agreed and conſpir'd with others to impriſon, depoſe and murther the King and to Subject the Kingdom to the Pope, and his Government. To reſtore the Abbys, Monaſteries &c. ſo long agoe Suppreſſed, for their Idolatry and Superſtition:

And by that means to deſtroy his Majeſty, Extirpate the Proteſtant Re-

ligion, and overthrow the Rights and Properties of his Majesties Subjects.

III.

That he with the rest of the Traytors had held several Meetings and Consultations, where it was contriv'd and design'd by what means, and what Instruments should be us'd to murther his Majesty. That it was there resolv'd to Effect the same by Poisoning, Shooting, Stabbing; and that at the same places rewards were offered to several Persons to execute the same.

IV.

That he with the rest had Consulted to raise Men, Money, Armes and Ammunition, and had Corresponded with the Pope, his Cardinals and Nuntio's, and with other Forein Ministers for the raising and obtaining of Men, Money, &c. for the raising of War within the Kingdom and invading the same with Forein Forces.

That

V.

That he with the reſt had procured and delivered out ſeveral Inſtruments and Commiſſions, made and granted by the Pope and other unlawful Authorities for the raiſing and diſpoſing Men, Money, &c. *and particularly for him the ſaid Lord Viſcount* Stafford *to be paymaſter of the Army.*

VI.

That to hinder the diſcovery af the ſaid Plot and to ſecure themſelves from Juſtice, He with the reſt had cauſed Oathes of Secreſie to be adminiſtred to the Confederates and the Prieſts to give them abſolutions for their encouragement aforeſaid to conceal the Conſpiracy.

VII.

That he with the reſt had contriv'd to lay the Imputation of their crimes upon the Proteſtants aforeſaid.

To this his Lordſhips Plea was, *That he was not Guilty, and for his Tryal*

Tryal put himself upon his Peers.

In the opening of this Impeachment Mr Serjeant *Maynard* beginning, told the Lords that the Charge was General and Particular; General, the Subversion of the Nation, Murther of the King, and suppression of the Protestant Religion, which General was charg'd in Particular upon the Prisoner, in regard that in a general design as this was, wherein so many were concern'd, the Act of One is the Act of All, and the Act of All is the Act of every One.

But his part being only to open the General Conspiracy, he made out the Universal Hatred of the Papists against the Protestants, by their continual Practcies of Murthers, Massacrees and Treasons, in *Spain*, *France*, *England* and other parts of *Europe*, and their Doctrine of the Legality of deposing, and Killing Heretick Kings.

Then bringing his Arguments home he called to mind the Murther of Sir *Edmund-Bury Godfrey*.

The Tampering with *Bedlow* to corrupt and lessen his Testimony, and,

Their

Their Charging *Oates* with Infamous Crimes by falſhood and Subornation, to invalidate his Teſtimony.

The particular Evidence was open'd by Sir *Francis Winington.* Shewing firſt,

The extraordinary advantages the Papiſts had to enter upon the Conſpiracy. The creeping of Papiſts at the bottom, and others that drove on their Intereſt into his Majeſties Councils.

The eaſineſs of ſome Men to favour the Papiſts: new projects ſet on foot for a Reconciliation between the two Religions, by diſtinguſhing the Church from the Court of *Rome,* Papiſts of Loyal and diſloyal Principles. Which gave them great Encouragement to ſee how freely the Pen was drawn in their favour.

The Kings Commands of putting the Laws in Execution fruſtrated by the Publick Miniſters of their faction; and the ſeverity of thoſe Laws turned upon the Proteſtant diſſenters.

Laſtly their great hopes of a Popiſh Succeſſor.

As for the proof of the Plot in general,

neral, he Cited the Attainders of *Coleman* and *Langhorn*, and ſeveral *Prieſts* and *Jeſuites*; The Attainders of Sir *Edmund-Bury Godfrey's* Murther; and the Conviction of the Aſſaſſinator of Mr. *Arnold*. And in ſhort the Convictions not only of Treaſons, and Murthers, but of almoſt all other Villianies whatſoever.

To this he added, that proof would be made of the diſcourſes of the Preiſts and Jeſuits abroad, of the great alteration that would be in *England* e're long. And that the King was a Heretick and might be deſtroyed, which Doctrine was diſperſed by the induſtry of ſeveral in *England*.

As to particulars againſt the Priſoner, he urg'd that proof would be made of his being at a Conſult at the Lord *Aſton's* Houſe at *Tyxal* for the Killing the King.

That he offered 500 l. out of his own purſe for carrying on the Plot, and particularly that part of Killing the King.

That the Priſoner himſelf had tempted one of the Witneſſes to Kill the King, with ſeveral other Circumſtances

ſtances tending to that and the Gene-ral deſign.

Then Mr. *Treby* proceeded to call the witneſſes to ſhew the Univerſal Conſpiracy.

The firſt was Mr. *Smith*, whoſe E-ducation had given him great Oppor-tunities of knowing the inſide of the Papiſts Affairs.

He teſtified, "That upon his firſt "arrival in *France* he came acquainted "with *Abbot-Montague*, *Gaſcoyn*, and ſe-"veral other Prieſts and Jeſuites who "promis'd him preferment both among "them and in *England*, if he would "turn Catholick, for that they did "not doubt but that the Popiſh Re-"ligion would come into *England* very "ſoon, as not queſtioning a Toleration "firſt, by which they ſhould bring it "in without Noiſe: And *Secondly*, be-"cauſe their party was very Strong "in *England*, and in a few years would "be able to bring it in right or wrong. "That *Cardinal Grimaldi*, whom he "met by Accident in *Provence*, "told him, he had great Aſſurances "the Popiſh Religion would prevail in "*England*; and that there was but one

that

"that obstructed it, who though a good "natur'd Person, yet they could not so far "prevaile upon him, but that they must "be forc'd to take him out of the way.

"That in *Rome* he saw *Colemans* "Letters and read them once a Month, "wherein he gave Intelligence of seve- "ral Passages, that happened in the "Court; how that the Duke, the "Queen, and the cheif of the Nobili- "ty were of their side: How they car- "ried Matters, what waies the Lord "*Clifford* and Sir *William Godolphin* used "to effect the work; and that they "did not Question but to get the Lord "Treasurer *Danby* on their side. "That coming into *England*, he found "the Popish Clergy of *England* of the "same Opinion, that they did not doubt "the Romish Religion would soon "come in.

"That he knew nothing as to "the Lord *Stafford*, but only that "one *Smith* wrote a Letter up to "the Lord *Stafford* out of the North, "near where he lived, to complain "of two or three Justices of the "Peace that were active against Pope- "ry. Upon which Sir *Henry Calver-*

ley

"*ley* was turned out of Commiſſion.

"That upon the firſt Glimpſes of the "diſcovery, the aforeſaid *Smith*, wri- "ting to the Priſoner whether he in- "tended to make over his Eſtate or "no?

The Priſoners Anſwer was, "That "ſeveral did, but he would not, in re- "gard he expected a ſudden alteration "of the Government and Religion.

Mr *Dugdale* being called next upon the General Plot, gave an accompt, "That he had been acquainted with "a deſign for bringing in the Popiſh "Religion about Fifteen years.

"That he had been ſeveral times "informed by *Ewers*, his Ghoſtly Fa- "ther, that ſeveral Lords in ſeveral "Parts of *England* were to carry it on, "that is, that they were to have Mo- "ney and Arms ready for thoſe that "wanted upon the death of the King.

"That he had ſeen ſeveral Letters "from *Paris*, *Rome* and St. *Omers*, en- "couraging Mr. *Ewers* to goe on and "encourage the reſt that were engaged.

"That he heard nothing till lately "about Killing the King; That there "came a Letter from the Priſoner to

Ewers

"*Ewers*, to shew that things went on "all well beyond Sea, and hoped "they did so here.

"That of late he had been with "several Priests and Gentlemen in the "Countrey, when they have had Con- "sultations for introducing their own "Religion and taking away the Kings "Life, which was alwaies intended "to be effected either in *November*, "*December*, or *January*, 1678.

"That he received 500 *l.* at one "time, which he gave to Mr. *Ewers*, "who return'd it to *London* to carry "on the design.

"That it was agreed that the Lord "*Aston*, Sir *James Symons* and others "should go in *October* 1678. to dis- "pose of a certain Quantity of Arms "which they had received somwhere "to the value of 30000 *l.*

"That he was by, when he heard "it discours'd, that the King of *France* "was acquainted with the design, "and that he had promis'd to furnish "the Papists with Men, and that he "would not be wanting with other Assistances.

That

"That he opened a Letter sent to Mr. "*Ewers*, dated the day of Sir *Edmund-*"*Bury Godfrey*'s Murder, containing "this Expression, *This night Sir* Ed-"mund-Bury Godfrey *is dispatched.*

"That Sir *James Symonds*, the Lord "*Aston*, Mr. *Draycot*, Mr. *Howard* and "Mr. *Gerard*, did to his knowledge "contribute toward the carrying on of "the charge for raising Arms and "paying for them; and saw Letters "from beyond Seas, that all things "were ready as to the Arms and "that there wanted only Orders how "they should be dispos'd.

"That Mr. *Gaweu* declared in the "private *Chappel* at *Boscobel*, that who-"soever was active for introducing "the Romish Religion or killing the "King, should have a free Pardon of "all his sins.

"That he had heard that when "the King should be kill'd, several "should be provided with Arms, and "rise of a suddain upon the Protestants "and cut their Throats.

"That he had heard of Mr. *Oates* "and *Bedlow*, before the Plot was de- "tected, that they were Messengers "entrusted, but no otherwise.

"That he saw a Letter from *White- "bread* to *Oates*, cautioning him whom "he entrusted in the design not mat- "tering who they were, so they were "stout and trusty.

"That he heard the Pope had pro- "mised to assist the *Irish* with Men "and Money, and that there should "be nothing wanting on his part.

Mr. *Prance* being next called, de- clared, "That one *Singleton* a Priest, "in the year 1678. told him at one "*Hall's* a Cook in *Ivy-Lane*, that he "did not fear but in a little time to "be a Priest in a Parish-Church, and "that he would make no more to "stab forty Parliament Men, than to "eat his Dinner.

Dr. *Oates* being called, declared "That in the year 1676. he was ad- "vised by one *Kemish*, and one *Single- ton*

"*ton*, both Priests, to hasten betimes "home to the Church of *Rome*, for "that the Protestant Religion was upon "its last Legs.

"That being sent by the Jesuites to "*Valladolid*, he opened certain Let-"ters which the Jesuites in *England* "had given him to deliver to their "Cor-respondents; which Letters did "express what hopes they had to ef-"fect their design in *England* for car-"rying on the Catholick cause, and "for advancing the Interest of the "Pope of *Rome*.

"That Coming into *England* with "Letters to *Strange* Provincial of the "Jesuites, he found *Keines* lying ill "upon *Strange's* Bed, at what time "*Keines* said he was sorry that honest "*William* (meaning *Grove* that was "hang'd) had miscarryed. All this in "the year 1677. But generally that "they had been brooding over their "design long before the Fire.

"In 1678. He observed by several "Letters that they were as busie in "*Ireland* as in *England*, and that the "*Talbots* and others were very busie "in raising Forces, and were resolved "to let in the *French* King, if the "Parliament should urge the King to "break with *France*. And that *Mor-* "*gan* was sent into *Ireland* as a Visitor, "to take an accompt of the readiness "of the *Irish*.

"That in *March*, intelligence came "to the Jesuites of an Attempt that "had been made upon the King, but "that he had escaped, through the "negligence of *Pickering* in fixing the "Flint of his Fire-lock.

"Mr. *Dennis*, an *Irish* man being "then sworn, confirm'd Dr. *Oats's* being "in *Spain*, and particularly at *Vallado-* "*lid*, where he knew him a Student: "That from thence he carried a Let- "ter from him to the Archbishop of "*Tuam*, who in discourse told him that "*Oats* would be a fit man for their Pur- "pose, saying farther, that *Plunket*, "the Titular Primate of *Ireland*, was

resolved

"reſolv'd with the firſt convenience to "go for *Ireland*, to carry over a *French* "Power with him, to ſupport the *Ro-* "*man* Catholicks in *England* and *Ireland*; "and that he himſelf would not be "long out of *Ireland* to aſſiſt in that "pious work.

"That he had both heard of and ſeen "money gathered in *Ireland*, for the "ſupport of the Plot.

"Then Mr. *Jeniſon* declared, that he "had heard Mr. *Ireland* and Mr. *Jeniſon*, "both Jeſuits ſpeak of a Deſign on foot "to gain a Toleration, by procuring a "great ſum of Money from their Party, "and bribing the Parliament; and alſo "of ſecuring the D. of *York*'s Suc- "ceſſion.

"That at another time he heard "Mr. *Ireland* ſay, that the *Roman* Ca- "tholick Religion was like to come in- "to *England*; and that there was but "one ſtood in the way; and that it was "an eaſy thing to poyſon the King.

"That at another time his Brother "*Jenniſon* told him, that there was a "deſign in *England* ſo laid, that it could "not be eaſily diſcover'd, and that "the greateſt Papiſts, and the greateſt "Catholicks in *England* were in the de- "ſign.

"That there was an Army to be "rais'd, to bring in the Catholick "Religion.

"And that at another time, one Mr. "*Cuffil* a Jeſuite declared, that he "thought Mr. *Coleman* infatuated, to "give notice to *Harcourt*, *Ireland*, "and *Fenwick*, to burn their Papers up- "on the diſcovery of the Plot, and not "to burn his own.

Then the Clerk of the Lords Comittee delivered in the ſeveral Attainders and Judgments enter'd upon Records, upon the Conviction of *Coleman*, *Langhorn*, and the reſt. And upon the motion of Mr. *Treby*, the Attainder of Mr. *Coleman* was openly read in Court; in regard there was more of ſpecial matter in that, than in any of the reſt; more

more eſpecially among many other things; mentioning his proceeding, in Relation to the carrying on of the Plot, *viz.* his trayterous Correſpondence with *La Cheſe*, the King of *France's* Confeſſor; and with Monſieur *Rovigni*, the French King's Envoy in *England*, for the bringing in of a Forrein Force, to carry on the deſign. After which the Court adjourned.

The next day being *Wedneſday* the firſt of *Decemb.*

The Court being ſat, the Witneſſes were called to give in their particular Evidence againſt the Priſoner, of whom the firſt was Mr. *Dugdale*, who being ſworn, declared, *That at a meeting at* Tixall, *either at the latter end of* Auguſt, *or beginning of* September, *in the Year* 1678, *where ſeveral were preſent; the buſineſs of that meeting was to debate and determin upon their former Reſolutions both beyond Sea, and at* London *before, both to take away the Life of the King and Introduce the Popiſh Religion, wherein they came at that time to a full Concluſion;*

and that the Prisoner, was there present, and did with the rest consent to it.

That at another time, coming from Stafford *to* Tixal *to Mass he made his Complaint to the Evidence, that it was a sad thing the Papists could not say their Prayers but in a hidden manner, but that ere long if things took Effect, the Romish Religion would be Established.*

That at another time, the Prisoner sending for him to his Chamber, commended his fidelity; and for his taking away the life of the King offered him 500l. for his Charges and Encouragement, and that he should go to London *with him and be under his care.*

That the Prisoner, giving the reasons at another time of his being such an Enemy to the King was, because he had been a great sufferer for the King, but not taken notice of, but that rather Traytors and Rebels were rewarded. (Which was enough were not Religion in the case, which was of a higher Nature.

That

That the Priſoner had told him, that in caſe he did kill the King, he ſhould have a free pardon for it, the King being an Excomunicated Traytor and an Enemy to Jeſus Chriſt.

That he ſaw a Letter under the Priſoners hand, to this Effect, That all things went well for carrying on the deſign, and ſo he hoped, they did here.

Dr. *Oates,* being ſworn declared, *That while he was in* Spain, *he met with ſeveral Letters ſigned* Stafford, *wherein he aſſured the Jeſuites that were of the Iriſh Nation, how Zealous he would be in promoting the Catholick deſign.*

In other Letters the Priſoner blamed Colemans *openneſs, and for Communicating great Secrets to Men, of whoſe fidelity his Lordſhip was not ſecure.*

That in the Month of June 1678. *The Priſoner came to Mr.* Fenwick's *Chamber, and there received a Commiſſion from him to pay an Army, or as near*

near as the Dr. could remember, to be paymaſter General of the Army, aſſuring Fenwick *that he was going iuto* Staffordſhire *and did not queſtion but to give a good accompt how affairs ſtood, not doubting but at his return,* Grove *ſhould do the buſineſs.*

Mr. *Turbervile,* upon his oath, declared, *That being Caſt off by his Relations for refuſing to enter into Popiſh Orders, he was put to ſhift for himſelf, to which purpoſe he went beyond Sea, to ſeek for imployment. That having ſpent ſome time at* Paris *without ſucceſs, and being upon his Return into* England, *he was recommended to the Priſoner then at* Paris, *who beeng informed of his Condition, after he had been with his Lordſhip ſome time, told him there was a way whereby he might not only retrieve his Reputation with his Relations, but make himſelf a happy Man, and at length after many Obligations to ſecrecy, told him the King was a Heretick and a Rebel againſt God Almighty, and that it was to take away his life.*

To

To this the Prisoner made, first a general reply, *That he looked upon the House of Commons as the great Representative Body of the Commons of* England; *and to be accused by them, was such a load, which so afflicted him, that he was scarce able to bear up under it. Which with other things had so disorder'd his sence and reason, that he scarce knew how to chear himself to their Lordships, as he ought to do; and therefore with all Humility begged their Lordships pardon, if he said that which might give offence, or urged any thing that might not be to the purpose.*

That he looked upon Treason to be the Greatest sin in the world.

That as to the Doctrine of King-killing and absolving persons from their Allegiance, he could not say, the Church of Rome *did hold it, he never heard so, it may be it did, it may be not. But that there was an* English College *of Priests at* Rhemes, *that in their Annotations upon the* Fourteenth *Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans declared their dislike and detestation of this Opinion;*

and

and that the Doctors of the College at Sorbonne, *owned it to be a damnable Principle. And that for his own part he did in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly declare, that he detested any such Opinion, as he did Damnation to himself.*

That the Mannagers began their Charge with telling their Lordships that there was a horrid design to Murder the King, &c. wherein the Roman Catholicks, *and all the Church of Rome were concerned; but how did that concern him? for that they had not offered one Proof, that he was of that Religion.*

That he was accused of having endeavour'd to kill the King: But that all accusations of Treason ought to be accompanied with circumstances, Antecedent, Concomitant and Subsequent. And the whole Compass of his life, had been otherwise. That in the beginning his late Majesty had made him a Peer. That in the beginning of the war, he retirea into Flanders; *whence afterwards he came into* England *ond served his Majesty Loyally and faithfully; and that he waited*

waited upon the present King in his Exile.

That after he heard of the discovery of the Plot, had he known himself Guilty, he had a fair opertunity to have run away. That he was offered the Kings Pardon if he would confess his fault: If then after notice he came to Town, suffered himself to be taken, refused his Pardon, and yet had been guilty, he ought to die for his folly as well as his Crime.

Descending to particulars, he desired, *that the depositions of Dr.* Oates, *upon wich he was committed by the Lord Cheif Justice, the depositions of Mr.* Dugdale *taken in the Country by Mr.* Lane *and Mr.* Vernon, *and that of Mr* Turbervil's *taken before Sir* william Poltney, *and Mr.* Warcup *might be produced, that he might be able to confront what they had then sworn in Court.*

To which the *Mannagers* for the Commons replyed, *That if his Lordship could tell wherein the Witnesses had contradicted themselves, he might produce*

produce the Depositions. That what was sworn was entred in the Lords Journal two years before, whither any Man might repair, but after two years time and three weekes given him to prepare for his Tryal, to desire the producing of Depositions, which he might have done before, was only to gain time for the Viva voce *Evidence to be forgotten, and therefore humbly prayed it might not be admitted. For that for a Prisoner to call for Depositions at the Bar from the Prosecutors, was a very strange and unreasonable demand.*

Nevertheless the Prisoner still urged the producing of the aforementioned Affidavit, affirming, *Mr.* Turbervile *had sworn false in point of Time; as having sworn one Time in his Deposition, another in his Testimony at the Bar.*

The Prisoner was asked, *whether there were any other variation than that of the Time, in Mr.* Turbervile's *Deposition*; But his Lordship could alledge no other that he knew of.

There-

Thereupon the Lord High Steward demanded of the Mannagers, *why the Prisoner might not have the avail of his Exception.*

To which the Mannagers replyed, *That they were not conscious of any Variation, and that they were confident that if the thing were produced it would make against the Prisoner, for that the Variation to which the Prisoner excepted, had been corrected in time by the Evidence himself; however that they could not do it of themselves without the leave of the House.*

Thereupon the Lords withdrew to consider, and upon their return, the Lord High Steward told the Prisoner, *That their Lordships found an Order enter'd, for his Lordship to have Copies of every thing that concerned him in that House; and that if he had not taken out Copies 'twas his fault. And that as for his demand of* Turbervile's *affidavit, their Lordships did not find any Obligation at all upon them(as a Court, to concern themselves in that Matter.*

To this the Prisoner submitted; however he desired, *That the Journal and other Papers might be brought into Court, together with the two Affidavits of* Dugdale *taken by Mr.* Lane *and Mr.* Vernon.

To which the Lord High Steward made answer, *that those demands were under the same Rule; that what Evidence was before the Court of Peers he should have, but as for the Evidence not in Court he ought to have come provided with it.*

This dispute being over, the Prisoner desired longer time, and fain would have had the Court have adjourned till the morrow after the next day.

But this also the Mannagers of the Tryal oppos'd, urging, *what an advantage it would be to the Prisoner to chuse his own time to answer their Evidence; instancing the endeavours that had been used to suborn and destroy Witnesses.*

Thereupon the Lords adjourned to their own House and after a short Stay sent word to the Commons, *that they had ordered the Prisoner to be brought again to the Bar the next day by ten of the Clock.*

The

The Third and Fourth Day

Was wholly taken up by the Priſoner in making his Defence.

And firſt, he pleaded the Statute of the 13*th.* of this preſent King, by which no man is to be proſecuted but within ſo many Months.

But to that he received a ſhort Anſwer, that he was not impeach'd upon that Statute, but upon the Common Law, and the Statute of the 25*th.* of *Ed.* 3. which was only declarative of the Common Law; beſides, that though the Statute of the 13*th.* of this King, limited the Proſecution of ſome Offences to be within ſix Months, yet the Proſecution for Treaſon might be at any time.

After that, he fell to impeach the Credit of the Witneſſes, thereby to render invalid the Teſtimony that had been given againſt him.

His firſt Exceptions were againſt Mr. *Dugdale*, for that his Lordſhip was not at *Tixal*, as the Witneſſes had ſworn, neither at the latter end of *Auguſt*, nor at the beginning of *September* till the

12th. To this purpose, his Daughter, the Marchioness of *Winchester*; and one Mrs. *Howard* affirm'd, the first, at the Tryal of Sir *George Wakeman*, Mr. *Dugdale* should say, That he was to receive Orders from his Lordship in *June* or *July*, and that his Lordship was at a Consult at *Tixall* in *August*.

Mrs. *Howard* affirm'd, that at the same Tryal, being asked to be positive in the Month of my Lord *Stafford*'s coming down, he said, that his Lordship came down in *June* or *July*; but that the Consult was in *August*, where the Prisoner was present.

To which it was answered, that the Ladies did not agree in their Testimonies; one affirming, that the Witness swore he was to come down, and the other, that he did come down; and therefore, considering their Relations to the Prisoner, their Testimony was to be look'd upon as partial.

His Second Objection was, that when his Lordship was at *Tixhall*, he never sent for the Witness into his Chamber; but that the Prisoner's Servant, upon his own Request, brought him; and that there was no opportunity for private Dis-

Diſcourſe, becauſe his men were in the Room all the while.

For this, the Priſoner brought two of his Pages, *Furneſe* and *Leigh*, who atteſted, that they were with his Lordſhip all the while that *Dugdale* was in the Chamber; that he did not remember that ever *Dugdale* was there but once; and that he does not remember, that ever his Lordſhip bid him go out of the Room.

To which it was anſwered, That it was a hard Matter for men to come thus in the Negative, to remember how often *Dugdale* had been in my Lord's Chamber; and that it was a hard matter for a Servant to gain Credit, by ſaying, his Maſter never bid him go out of the Room in his Life: Things that might be done, and yet eſcape the Memory of a Servant of more Age, and leſs Inclination to ſerve their Maſters. To which might be added, that the two Young Men were Servants to the Priſoner, and of the ſame Religion; there being alſo no ſmall reaſon to believe, that more than ordinary practice had been uſed to prepare Evidence on the Priſoner's behalf: Beſides, it was

obſerv'd, that *Leigh*'s Memory was ſomething imperfect, not remembring that *Dugdale* was with his Lordſhip all that day, which his Lordſhip acknowledged, and the other Witneſſes agreed.

It was alſo remarkable, that *Furneſe* was asked by the Lord High Steward, whether he ever ſaw *Dugdale* alone in his Life? He anſwered, *Never in his Life.* To which the Lord High Steward replied, Why, you ſaw them together that Morning you brought them to the Chamber.

But to ſhew, that it was not ſuch an unuſual thing for *Dugdale* and the Priſoner to be alone, two Witneſſes were brought for the King, *Hanſon* and *Anſel*, who ſwore, that they had ſeen them more than once alone in private Diſcourſe together.

The next thing the Priſoner endeavoured to prove, was, that Mr. *Dugdale* ran away from the Lord *Aſton*'s for Debt; to which purpoſe, he call'd *Thomas Sawyer*, who atteſted the ſame; and that he heard him ſay, he would be reveng'd of the Lord *Aſton*, if ever it lay in his Power: And farther, that he took

took a Glaſs of Drink, in his preſence, and wiſh'd it might be his Damnation and Poyſon, if he knew any thing of the Plot.

To the firſt Objection, it was ſworn, that the Diſcourſe of the Country, was, that he went away for fear of the Plot; and three Juſtices of the Peace affirm'd, that he was apprehended upon Suſpition of being in the Plot; who therefore tender'd him the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, which he took. Others ſwore, that Mr. *Dugdale* endeavour'd to come to an Accompt with the Lord *Aſton* while he was in the Tower; but that the Lord *Aſton* refus'd to ſpeak with him; and that one time, Mr. *Dugdale* going to the Tower upon the ſame occaſion, one of the Lord *Aſton*'s Servants came where he was, and paying him a great deal of Reſpect, ſaid, he was as honeſt a Gentleman as ever liv'd in a Family.

Other Witneſſes ſwore, that being Steward to the Lord *Aſton*, there was no other perſon between his Lordſhip and him; but that he was next to my Lord, and governed the reſt of the Family.

That he had always had a good Report, not only with the Lord *Aston's* Tenants, but also with the Work-men, and those people that had Dependence upon the Family.

As for Mr. *Dugdale's* Denial of his knowledge of the Plot, it was urged, that that proceeded only from the Apprehension of the danger he was in; especially before he had taken a Resolution to discover.

The next Objection was, that he swore falsly, when he said, he told of the Letter about the Death of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, before it was known he was kill'd; which was attested to the contrary by the persons, who were sworn to be the persons acquainted with the said Letter.

But this was refuted by two Witnesses, that swore, the said persons were by, when the News was told; in Confirmation of which, two Gentlemen of Quality swore, that the Report of such a thing was spread all over the Country, before it was possible for it to come by the ordinary way of Intelligence. Besides, that one of the Prisoner's Evidence was an Ancient deaf Man; and so

ſo no wonder he ſhould atteſt that he never heard of any ſuch thing.

The next Objection was, That he had corrupted perſons to ſwear falſe againſt him and others, *Robinſon*, *Murral* and *Holt*.

As for *Robinſon*, he was prov'd, by no leſs Perſons than the Earl of *Macclesfield*, and one Mr. *Booth*, a Member of Parliament, to be a meer Scoundrel and Cheat, and one that confeſs'd himſelf to be a Rogue.

As for *Holt*, he was known to be a Vicious, Lewd Fellow; and one that had threatned to murther the King's Evidence, for coming in againſt the Lord *Aſton*.

As for *Murral*, who atteſted, that Money had been offer'd him by Mr. *Dugdale*, to ſwear againſt Sir *James Simmons*, and Mr. *Howard*; he was prov'd to be a poor needy Fellow that went vagabonding about the Country.

But beſides all this, in oppoſition to theſe Witneſſes on the Priſoner's ſide, in this particular, other Witneſſes were brought, who ſwore, that there had been Endeavours to have ſuborned them to ſwear againſt Mr. *Dugdale*;

of which one of them was proſer'd 700*l.* to take off his Evidence, or deſtroy him; which was done by one *Pleſſington*, Steward to the Lord *Bellaſis*: And that at another time they found a Letter, for him to ſubſcribe for the blaſting of Mr. *Dugdale*'s Reputation.

His Objection to take off the Credit of Dr. *Oates*, was this, That he ſaid, he knew nothing of any other Perſons engaged in the Plot; and yet after that, he accus'd the Queen.

But Sir *Phillip Floyd* being call'd upon by my Lord, to atteſt this Paſſage, could remember nothing of it.

The Lord Privy Seal was alſo deſir'd to declare his Knowledge in this Matter; but he remember'd nothing of it neither.

Neither did the Earl of *Berkley* remember any ſuch thing ſaid by the Doctor in the Council; but in the Lords Houſe, he remember'd, that the Doctor being ask'd the Queſtion, ſaid, he had no more to accuſe in relation to *England*, but that in *Ireland* he had. To which it was anſwered, that this was ſaid after the Doctor had accus'd the Priſoner at the Bar, and ſo could not concern him.

As

As to the Accuſation of the Queen, it was not poſitive, nor of his certain Knowledge, but only Circumſtantial Proof: And ſecondly, it might not be then ſo clear at that time to the Doctor, whether the Queen were a perſon capable of an Accuſation; and then again, that the Anſwer of a Man to a ſuddain Queſtion, who had ſaid ſo much, and had ſo many things in his Mind, ſhould be taken ſo ſtrictly; and that he ſhould be held for perjur'd, becauſe that he did not at that inſtant remember that particular of the Queen, was a very ſevere Conſtruction.

His next Objection againſt the Doctor, was, that he went to be of the Popiſh Religion, and ſo was of that Religion which was Idolatry; and being a Turn-coat from his Religion, was not to be credited.

To which it was anſwered, that there had been Men of Great Fame in the Church of *England*, and of great Learning too, that had changed their Religion more than once.

His Objections againſt Mr. *Turbervill*, were, that he had ſworn, in his Affidavit, 73 and 76, for 72 and 75.

But

But it was prov'd by Sir *William Poultney*, that he came the next Morning, before any body in the World had queſtioned him upon it, and rectified the Miſtake upon his own accord.

The next Objection was, That Mr. *Turbervill* was a Coward, and ran away from his Colors.

But to that, Mr. *Turbervill* produc'd, in Court, an Honourable and Authentick Diſcharge from his Commander, under Hand and Seal, which was viewed by the Duke of *Monmouth*, and others of the Lords, without Contradiction.

Next, he brought *Furneſe* and *Leigh* again, to atteſt, that they never ſaw *Turbervill* with the Priſoner, at *Paris*; which was a Negative prov'd by his own Servants.

In Anſwer to which, it was obſerv'd, That *Turberville* was introduc'd by greater Confidents than they were; and that it might be eaſie for Mr. *Turbervill* to come in the Company of ſuch Perſons, and the Boys not take notice of him.

Another Objection was this, That *Turbervill* had ſworn, he was not well us'd

us'd by the Lord *Powis* and his Lady, when he was well us'd. To atteſt which, he brought one to atteſt, that he was permitted to lie in a Room near the Lord *Powis*'s Chamber. To which it was reply'd, that that Teſtimony might not hear what unkind Words might paſs between them; or how he was thwarted in his Expectations from the Earl. And as to the Kindneſs of Mr. *Turbervill*'s Relations, all that the Priſoner could prove, was, that his Brother and Siſter had given him Seven Pounds never to ſee him more.

The next Objection was, That *Turbervill* had ſworn, that the Earl of *Caſtlemain* was at *Powis*-Caſtle ſuch a time, which muſt be in the Years 72, 73, or 74; which he endeavoured to prove by the Atteſtation of one *Lydcot*, once a Servant to the Earl of *Caſtlemain*, and with him all thoſe Years: But he was obſerved to be ſo out in his Calculation, ſo miſtaken in the Year, and ſuch an exact Follower of the *Romiſh* New Stile, that Notice was taken of it by the Court.

On the other Side, it was ſworn by Mr. *Arnold*, That he had not heard a better

better Character of any Man, from all ſorts of People, in his Life.

By Mr. *Hobby*, That he had never known or heard, but that he had behav'd himſelf like a Worthy, Honeſt Gentleman.

By one Mr. *Matthews*, a Divine, that he never knew him guilty of an Evil Action; but that he was a perſon of a fair Reputation.

By one Mr. *Seys*, That he never knew, in his Life any perſon, that could aſperſe him.

The ſame alſo, or to the ſame Effect, was ſworn by Captain *Scudamore*.

It was farther objected, That Mr. *Turbervill* was a Stranger to the Priſoner, and that the Deſign of the King's Death, was too great a Secret for a Stranger to be acquainted with.

To which it was anſwered, That the Quality of the Perſons that introduced him to his Lordſhip, was to be conſidered.

They were Prieſts, and therefore it was no wonder, that when they brought him to his Lordſhip for ſuch a purpoſe, that they ſhould prevail with his Lordſhip to give him Credit; and to deal with

with a perſon ſo likely in his Circumſtances to make ſuch an Attempt.

But the main Objection was, That Mr. *Turbervill* had ſworn, that his Lordſhip returned into *England* by the way of *Calice*, with Count *Grammont*; neither of which was true.

To which it was anſwered, That Mr. *Turbervill* ſwore, only according to Information, and by a Lettet which ſignified to him, that his Lordſhip would return by the way of *Calice*; and he knew nothing of the Change of his Lorſhips Reſolution. That it appeared upon Oath, that Mr. *Turbervill* ſtaid at *Diep*, in expectation of his Lordſhips coming; but being inform'd, that he went another way, took the firſt Opportunity of a Paſſage; without which Information, there was no Reaſon for him to have invented ſuch a thing; or to have adviſed his Compation to make haſte to *Calice*, to take the Advantage of my Lord's Convenience; a thing which he did out of Friendſhip.

The Evidence on both ſides, being thus clos'd, as it was thought, the Court adjourn'd, and the Lords being return'd

to

to their House, gave notice to the Commons, that they had order'd the Prisoner to be sent for again the next day by ten of the Clock.

The First Day, being Saturday Dec. 4.

The Prisoner being brought to the Bar, made a new Request, that he might call some Witnesses that he had forgot the day before, to impeach the Evidence that had sworn against the Credit of his Witnesses, and farther, to impeach those that had sworn against himself; which though it were at first oppos'd, as a thing not customary, was at length condescended to by the Managers, to spare the Lords the trouble of withdrawing.

The first was the Lord *Ferrers*, as to the Reputation of Mr. *Southal*, one of Mr. *Dugdale*'s Witnesses, who attested, that all he could say, was by Hear-say: That he had the Reputation of being active in the late Times against the King, and was counted a pernicious Man against the Government. In answer to which, the Lord *Brook* being desired to speak what he knew of the said Mr. *Southal*, gave him the Cha-

&c.

Character of an honest, an able, and a good Church-man; and Mr. *Levenson Gower*, called to the same purpose, gave him the Character of a Zealous Prosecutor of the Papists; and one of whom they that were principled by the Preservation of the King and the Protestant Religion spoke well.

The next was one *Dale*, to whom the Prisoner put the Question, what he knew about *Dugdale*'s offering him Money, and whether *Dugdale* never persuaded him to swear against my Lord *Aston* something he knew not?

To which he answered positively in the Negative.

After this, the Prisoner having summed up all his Objections before recited, against the King's Evidence, insisted upon several Points of Law.

First, That there was no President, that Proceedings Criminal did ever continue from Parliament to Parliament, this having continued three.

Secondly, Whether a Man, in Capital Cases, was not to be proceeded against by Indictment, first found by a Grand Jury, and not by Impeachment either of a single Person or Body of Men.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, He conceiv'd there was no Overt Act alledged in the Impeachment.

Fourthly, He desired to prove they were not Competent Witnesses that swore against him; for they swore for Money.

Fifthly, Whether a Man could be condemned for Treason by one Witness, there not being two Witnesses to any one Point.

As to the First, it was answered, that it could be no doubt, in regard their Lordships had resolved, and sent it down to the Commons; and that it was entered in their Books as the Law and Constitution of Parliaments; that not only Impeachments, but all Judicial Proceedings, continue from Parliament to Parliament; that it was now the Law of their House, and consequently, the Law of the Kingdom. And therefore they having declared it, and sent it down to the Commons, they had good reason to proceed upon the present Impeachment.

To the Second, That an Impeachment of the House of Commons, which is the Grand Inquest of the Nation, was more

more than an Indictment, and more effectual to bring an Offender to Justice.

To the Third, That there were Overt Acts enough in Proof, and sufficient in the Impeachment; as the receiving a Commission to be Pay-Master of an Army; the offering Money to a person to hire him to kill the King, and consulting with several persons met together about killing the King, and changing the Government of the Nation: All which were laid in the Impeachment, as fully as made out in Proof.

To the Fourth, His Lordship insisted very much, that his Council might argue it, whether there were a necessity of two Witnesses to every Overt Act, alleadg'd as Evidence of High Treason? But the Council for the Prisoner, waving the Argument, as a thing impossible, to apply themselves to the Study of a Case unforeseen; the Lords returned to their House to consider upon it.

In an hours time they return'd, and the Judges, according to Directions, deliver'd their Opinions in order, That if

there were ſeveral Overt Acts, which were Evidences of the ſame Treaſon, if there were one Witneſs to prove one Overt Act, at one time, and another Witneſs, to prove another Overt Act at another time, both the Acts being Evidences of the ſame Treaſon, they were two ſufficient Witneſſes of the ſame Treaſon, and would maintain an Indictment, or an Impeachment of Treaſon.

To the Firſt, it was anſwered, That as to the hiring of the Witneſſes to ſwear, it could be no point of Law, till the Fact be prov'd; that His Majeſties Grace and Bounty to his Witneſſes, was no Objection to their Teſtimony, when every private perſon allows his Witneſſes a Maintenance, without prejudice to his Cauſe. Neither would he tax the *Houſe of Commons*, who were the Proſecutors, as his Lordſhip had prov'd, to their Advantage againſt himſelf.

After this, the Houſe adjourn'd, and appointed the Priſoner to be brought up again on *Monday*, by Ten of the Clock.

The

The Sixth Day, being Monday, December 6.

The Prisoner being again brought to to the Bar, a Petition was read, which he had presented to the House of Peers.

That whereas he had something to offer to their Lordships, to clear himself; he therefore besought their Lordships, that he might offer some Things to their Lordships Consideration.

When he came to be heard, they were only the same Objections, somewhat varied, which he offer'd the day before, *viz.* Whether an Impeachment were to be prosecuted in Parliament without an Indictment? Whether words did amount to an Overt Act; and whether two Witnesses, in several places, did amount to a Legal Testimony?

Upon which, being ask'd by the High Steward, whether he had any thing more to say? He went on again with new Repetitions, That he had not been prov'd a Papist; that he hop'd he had clear'd his Innocency, by making appear the Perjury of the Witnesses.

Then, as if he had intended to make a kind of a Discovery, he told a long Story, That he believ'd, that ever since the Reformation, the Papists had had several wicked Plots and Designs, as *Babington's*, and the Earl of *Westmerland's* Plot, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; the Lord *Grey's*, Lord *Cobham's*, and Lord *Brooks's*, in the Reign of King *James*.

That he did believe, that *Coleman's* endeavouring, by Money out of *France*, to keep off Parliaments, was that which he could not justifie by Law; and he did believe by the same Letters, that some Consultations had been had, for a Toleration; and that if he had known as much then, as he did since, he might have prevented many things.

Then he fell again to his points of Law, and a third Repetition of his former Objections against the Witnesses; and at last, concluded with an Application to the Lords, courting their Consideration of his Innocence, and giving them to understand the great Confidence he had of their Justice and Impartiality.

Being

Being ask'd again, whether he had done? He would fain have prevail'd again, for his Council to have been heard upon the points of Law before-mentioned; But the Managers of the Tryal replied, That there was nothing that deserv'd an Answer; that there had been nothing offer'd new, but what had been over-rul'd already, unless it were a point of Law that arose upon matter of Fact not prov'd. That the last day, all had been said by his Lordship that he had to say; and therefore to begin the matter again, was a thing not to be admitted. After which the Court adjourn'd.

The Seventh Day, being Tuesday, December 7.

The Lords took their Places in Court, at what time, the Lord High Steward, attended by Garter, Principal King at Arms; the Usher of the Black Rod, collected the Verdicts of the Lords, beginning with the Youngest Baron; the Prisoner being absent.

The Names of the Lords that found the Prisoner Guilty.

LOrd *Crew*
Lord *Cornwallis*
Lord *Rockingham*
Lord *Astley*
Lord *Leigh*
Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*
Lord *Howard* of *Escrick*
Lord *Maynard*
Lord *Lovelace*
Lord *Grey* of *Wark*
Lord *Brook*
Lord *Chandois*
Lord *North* and *Grey*
Lord *Paget*
Lord *Wharton*
Lord *Eure*
Lord *Cromwell*
Lord *Conyers*
Lord Viscount *Newport*
Lord Viscount *Falconberge*
Earl of *Conway*
Earl of *Macclesfield*
Earl of *Sussex*
Earl of *Guilford*
Earl of *Shaftsbury*

Earl

Earl of *Burlington*
Earl of *Carliſle*
Earl of *Eſſex*
Earl of *Scareſdale*
Earl of *Sunderland*
Earl of *Winchelſea*
Earl of *Stamford*
Earl *Rivers*
Earl of *Mulgrave*
Earl of *Barkſhire*
Earl of *Mancheſter*
Earl of *Weſtmerland*
Earl of *Clare*
Earl of *Briſtoll*
Earl of *Northampton*
Earl of *Leiceſter*
Earl of *Bridgewater*
Earl of *Salisbury*
Earl of *Suffolk*
Earl of *Bedford*
Earl of *Huntington*
Earl of *Kent*
Earl of *Oxford*
Duke of *Monmouth*
Duke of *Albemarle*
Duke of *Buckingham*
Lord Privy Seal
Lord *Preſident*
Lord *High Steward*
Duke of *Cumberland*

The

The Names of the Lords that found the Priſoner Not Guilty.

LOrd Butler of *Weſton*
Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice*
Lord *Hollis*
Lord *Wootton*
Lord *Lucas*
Lord *Ward*
Lord *Byron*
Lord *Hatton*
Lord *Drincourt*
Lord *Norreys*
Lord *Windſore*
Lord *Ferrers*
Lord *Morley*
Lord *Mowbray*
Earl of *Berkley*
Earl of *Halliſax*
Earl of *Feverſham*
Earl of *Aliſbury*
Earl of *Craven*
Earl of *Bath*
Earl of *Clarendon*
Earl of St. *Albans*
Earl of *Thanet*
Earl of *Cheſterfield*
Earl of *Carnarvan*

Earl

Earl of *Peterborough*
Earl of *Denbigh*
Earl of *Rutland*
Lord *Chamberlain*
Marqueſs of *Worceſter*
Duke of *Newcaſtle*

Being thus found Guilty, by the Surpluſage of twenty four Voices, the Priſoner was brought to the Bar, and ask'd what he had more to ſay for himſelf, why Sentence of Death ſhould not be pronounced againſt him, according to the Law?

To which he made Anſwer, for reſpite of Judgment; That he never ſaw any Tryal, where the Party try'd did not hold up his Hand; which he never was ask'd to do.

2. That though he had been try'd by the Act of 25 *Ed.* 3. yet there being nothing more in that Act, than what was included in the Act of the 13*th.* of this King, he humbly conceiv'd, that by that Act, and the laſt Proviſo in it, a Peer that is found Guilty of the Crimes therein mentioned, was only to loſe his Seat in Parliament; and that was to be all his puniſhment.

Which

Which being all he had to say, the Court adjourn'd into the Lords House, at what time, the Commons, with their Speaker, went to the Bar of the Lords, and there, in the Name of the Commons of *England*, demanded Judgment against the Prisoner.

Whereupon the Lords took it into Consideration what Judgment was to be given: Some Debate there was upon the Matter; but at length, the Judges being demanded, gave in their Opinions, That there was no other Judgment for Treason, appointed by Law, but to be Drawn, Hang'd and Quarter'd.

The *Attorney General* also declared, That any other Judgment would be prejudicial to his Majesty, and be a Question in the Inferiour Courts, as to his Attainder of High Treason.

Whereupon it was order'd by the Lords, that the ordinary Judgment by the Law appointed, in Cases of High Treason, should be pronounced upon the Prisoner.

Which being concluded, the Lords return'd to the Court; and the Lord High Steward, attended by all the Offi-

Officers before-mention'd, upon their Knees, directed his Speech to the Prisoner, to this Effect.

"That what his Lordship had said in "Arrest of Judgment, was found to be of "no Moment at all, it being no Essential "part of any Tryal; neither was there "any Record made of it when it was "done.

"That as for the Proviso's of the "13*th.* Year of this King, their Lord-"ships found, that they were in no sort "applicable to his Lordships Case; the "proceedings against him not being "grounded upon that Statute.

That no Man would have thought, that a Person of his Quality, so nobly descended, so considerable in Estate, so eminent a Sufferer in the late Times, so interested in the Preservation of the Government, so obliged to the Moderation of it; and so personally and particularly oblig'd to the King and his Royal Father, should ever have enter'd into a Conspiracy, to contrive the Murther of the King, Ruin of the State, and Subversion of Religion; and yet his Impeachment amounted to no less, and the Lords have found him Guilty.

That

That as the Plot in general had been most manifest; so his Lordships Part in it had been too plain.

Three things therefore he recommended to his Lordship's Consideration, That he was now fallen into the very Pit that he was digging for others.

That he would think a little better than he had done, what kind of Religion it was that had brought him to the Destruction that was like to befall him.

Lastly, That he would consider, that true Repentance is never too late.

That there were some that thought it a Mortal Sin, to confess that Crime in Publick, for which they had been absolv'd in Private; but that God forbid, his Lordship should be found among the number of those poor, mistaken Souls.

Then assuring him, that their Lordships would not cease to pray, that the End of his Life might be Christian and Pious. He concluded, *That it was then the last time he was to call him* My Lord; *for that his next words would attaint him: And having so said, he pronounced the Sentence of the Court; which was,* That he was to be Hang'd, Drawn and Quarter'd.

The Day for Execution, being appointed

pointed to be the 29th. of the same Month, two Writs were issued out, under the Great Seal of *England*; the first to the Lieutenant of the Tower, in Form following.

CAROLUS *Secundus Dei Gratia*, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ *Rex*, *Fidei Defensor'* &c. *Locumtenenti* Turris *nostræ* London' *salutem*; *Cum* Will' *Vicecomes* Stafford, *per Communes Regni nostri* Angliæ *in Parliamento assemblat'*, *de altâ proditione*, *necnon diversis aliis criminibus & offensis per ipsum perpetrat' & commissis*, *impetit' fuit*, *ac superinde per Dominos Temporales in præsenti Parliamento nostro convent'*, *triat'*, *convict'*, *& debita juris forma attinct' fuit*, *& morti adjudicat'*, *existit*: *Cujus quidem Judicii Executio adhuc restat facienda*. *Cumque prædictus Vicecomes* Stafford *in* Turri *nostra* London,, *sub custodiâ tuâ detent' existit*: *Præcipimus tibi & per præsentes firmiter injungendo mandamus*, *quòd in & super vicesimum nonum diem instantis mensis* Decembris, *inter horas nonam*, *& undecimam*, *ante Meridiem ejusdem diei*, *ipsum Vicecomitem* Stafford, *usque locum*

usualem

usualem extra Portam Turris *prædict' ducas; ac ipsum Vicecomitibus Civitatis nostræ* London *& Middlesex, adtunc & ibidem deliberes: Quibus quidem Vicecomitibus, nos per aliud Breve eis inde direct', præcepimus prædictum Vicecomiten* Stafford *adtunc & ibidem recipere, ut fiat Executio Judicii prædicti, modo & formâ prout dictis Vicecomitibus* London *&* Middlesex, *per aliud Breve nostrum prædictum præcepimus: Et hoc nullatenus omittas, sub periculo incumbente, aliqu' Judicio, Lege, Ordinatione, seu Mandato præantea habit', fact', ordinat', seu dat' in contrarium non obstante. Teste meipso apud* Westm. *decimo octavo die* Decembris, *Anno Regni nostri triceſimo ſecundo.*

BARKER.

Engliſhed thus:

CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God, King of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the Lieutenant of Our *Tower* of *London*, Greeting. Whereas *William* Viſcount *Stafford* has been impeach'd by the *Commons* of our Kingdom of *England*, in Parliament Aſſembled,

ſembled, of High Treaſon, and ſeveral other Crimes and Offences by him perpetrated and committed; and thereupon by our Lords Temporal, in our preſent Parliament conven'd, has been tried and convicted, and in due Form of Law, was attainted, and adjudg'd to die: Of which Judgment, Execution yet remains to be done: And whereas the ſaid Viſcount *Stafford* is detain'd, in your Cuſtody, in our *Tower* of *London*, We charge, and by theſe preſents firmly enjoyning, command you, That in and upon the twenty ninth day of this Inſtant *December*, between the hours of Nine and Eleven, before Noon of the ſame Day, you conduct the ſaid Viſcount *Stafford*, to the Uſual Place, without the Gate of the *Tower* aforeſaid; and him then and there deliver to the Sheriffs of our City of *London* and *Middleſex*: To which Sheriffs, We, by another Writ to them directed, have given Command the aforeſaid Viſcount *Stafford*, then and there to receive; that Execution of the aforeſaid Judgment may be done in Manner and Form, as we have given Command by our other Writ, to the ſaid Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*. And of this you

you are not to fail upon peril thereon to ensue: Any Judgment, Law, Ordinance, or Command before had, made, ordain'd or given to the contrary, notwithstanding. Witness Our Selves at *Westminster*, the 18*th.* Day of *December*, in the 32*d.* Year of Our Reign.

The Second Writ was directed to the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* in Form following.

CAROLUS *Secundus, Dei Gratia*, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, *Rex, Fidei Defensor*, &c. *Vic'* London, *& Vic'* Middlesex *salutem*; *Cum* Will' *Vicecomes* Stafford, *per Communes Regni nostri* Angliæ, *in Parliamento assemblat', de altâ proditione, necnon diversis aliis criminibus & offensis per ipsum perpetrat' & commissis' impetit' fuit*; *Ac superinde per Dominos Temporales in præsenti Parliamento nostro convent' triat', convict', & debitâ juris formâ, attinct' fuit, & morti adjudicat' existit: Cujus quidem judicii Executio adhuc restat facienda*; *præcipimus vobis, & per præsentes firmiter injungendo mandamus, quòd in & super vicesimum nonum diem hujus instantis* Decembris, *inter horam nonam*

nonam, & undecimam, ante meridiem ejusdem diei, dictum Vicecomitem Stafford, *extra Portam* Turris *nostræ* London *vobis tunc & ibidem deliberandum, prout per aliud Breve Locumtenenti* Turris *nostræ* London *directum, præcepimus, in custodiam vestram adtunc & ibidem recipiatis, & ipsum sic in custodia vestra existentem, statim usque usualem Locum super le* Tower-hill *ductatis: Ac Caput ipsius* Willi. *Vicecomitis* Stafford, *adtunc & ibidem amputari, ac à Corpore suo omnino separari faciatis, aliquo Judicio, Lege, Ordinatione, seu Mandato preantea habit', fact', ordinat' seu dat' in contrarium, non obstante: Et hoc (sub periculo incumbente) nullatenus omittatis. Teste meipso apud* Westm. *decimo octavo die* Decembris, *Anno Regni nostri tricesimo secundo.*

BARKER.

Englished thus:

CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God, of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To

the Sheriffs of *London*, and Sheriffs of *Middlesex*, Greeting. Whereas *William* Viscount *Stafford*, has been Impeached by the *Commons* of our Kingdom of *England*, in Parliament Assembled, of High Treason, and other Crimes and Offences, by him perpetrated and committed; And thereupon, by the Lords Temporal, in our present Parliament, conven'd, was try'd, convicted, and, in due Form of Law, attainted, and is adjudg'd to die; of which Judgment, Execution yet remains to be done. We charge, and, by these Presents firmly conjoyning, command you, That in and upon the 29*th.* Day of this Instant *December*, between the hours of Nine and Eleven, before Noon of the same Day, that the said Viscount *Stafford*, without the Gate of our *Tower* of *London*; then and there to be to you deliver'd, as by another Writ, to the Lieutenant of our *Tower* of *London*, directed, we have given Command, you then and there receive into your Custody, and him so being in your Custody, that you presently conduct to the usual place upon *Tower-hill*, and cause the Head of him *William* Viscount *Stafford*, then and there

there to be chop'd off, and altogether ſeparated from his Body; any Judgment, Law, Ordinance, or Command, before had, made, ordain'd, or given to the contrary, notwithſtanding. And of this, upon penalty thereof to enſue, you are not to fail. Witneſs our ſelves at *Weſtminſter*, the 18*th.* day of *December*, in the 32*d.* year of our Reign.

Upon *Wedneſday* the 29*th.* of *December*, about Ten of the Clock in the Morning; the Sheriffs received the Priſoner from the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and conducted him to the Scaffold: Upon which the Priſoner being come, after a ſhort pauſe, produc'd a Paper out of his Pocket, which contain'd the following Speech; which he read with his Hat off, and gave ſeveral Copies thereof, Signed with his own Hand, to Sheriff *Cormiſh*, and other Gentlemen about him.

THE

SPEECH

OF

WILLIAM HOWARD

Late

Lord Viſcount Stafford,

Upon the Scaffold on Tower-Hill, immediately before his Execution, Wedneſday, Decemb. 29. 1680.

BY the permiſſion of Almighty God, I am this day brought hither to ſuffer *Death*, as if I were guilty of *High Treaſon*: I do moſt truly, in the preſence of the Eternal, Omnipotent, and All-knowing GOD, proteſt

teſt upon my Salvation, That I am as Innocent as it is poſſible for any man to be, ſo much as in a Thought, of the Crimes laid to my Charge.

I acknowledge it to be a particular Grace and Favour of the Holy *Trinity*, to have given me this long Time to prepare my ſelf for Eternity: I have not made ſo good uſe of that Grace as I ought to have done, partly by my not having recollected my ſelf as I might have done, and partly becauſe, not only my Friends, but my Wife and Children, have, for ſeveral dayes, been forbid to ſee me, but in the preſence of one of my Warders. This hath been a great Trouble and Diſtraction unto me: but I hope God of his Infinite Mercy will pardon my Defects, and accept of my good Intentions.

Since my long Impriſonment, I

have considered often what could be the Original Cause of my being thus accused, since I knew my self not culpable, so much as in a Thought; and I cannot believe it to be upon any other Account, than my being of the Church of *Rome*. I have no reason to be ashamed of my Religion; for it teacheth nothing but the Right Worship of God, Obedience to the King, and due Subordination to the Temporal Laws of the Kingdom; And I do submit to the Articles of Faith believed and taught in the Catholick Church, believing them to be most consonant to the Word of God. And whereas it hath so much and often been objected, that the Church hold, That Sovereign Princes Excommunicated by the Pope, may, by heir Subjects, be Deposed and Murdered: as to the Murder

of

of Princes, I have been taught, as a matter of Faith in the Catholick Faith, that such Doctrine is diabolical, horrid and detestable, and contrary to the Law of God, Nature and Nations; and as such, from my Heart, I renounce and abominate it. As for the Doctrine of deposing Princes, I know some Divines of the Catholick Church hold it; but as Able and Learned as they have writ against it; But it was not pretended to be the Doctrine of the Church, that is, any point of Catholick Faith: Wherefore I do here in my Conscience declare, That 'tis my true and real Judgment, That the same Doctrine of deposing Kings, is contrary to the Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, injurious to Sovereign Power, and consequently would be in me, or any other of

his Majesties Subjects, impious and damnable. I believe and profess, that there is one God, one Saviour, one Holy Catholick Church, of which, through the Mercy, Grace, and Goodness of God, I die a Member.

To my great and unspeakable Grief, I have offended God in many things, by many great Offences; but I give him most humble thanks, not in any of those Crimes of which I was accused.

All the Members of either House having liberty to propose in the House what they think fit for the Good of the Kingdom, accordingly I proposed what I thought fit: the House is judge of the fitness or unfitness of it: and I think I never said any thing that was unfitting there, or contrary to the Law and use of Parliaments; for certain-

certainly if I had, the Lords would, as they might, have some way punished me: So t am not culpable before God or Man.

It is much reported of Indulgences, Dispensations, Pardons to Murder, Rebell, Lye, Forswear, and commit such other Crimes, held and given in the Church. I do here profess in the Presence of God, I never learned, believed, or practised any such things, but the contrary; and I speak this without any Equivocation or Reservation whatsoever: And certainly, were I guilty either my self, or knew of any one that were guilty, whosoever that were so, of any of those Crimes of which I am accused, I were not only the greatest Fool imaginable, but a perfect Madman, and as wicked as any of those that so falsly have accused me, if

I ſhould not diſcover any ill Deſign I knew in any kind, and ſo upon diſcovery ſave my Life, I having ſo often had ſo fair occaſions propoſed unto me, and ſo am guilty of Self-murder, which is a moſt grievous and hainous ſin. And though I was laſt impeached at the Lords Bar, yet I have great grounds to believe, that I was firſt brought to Tryal on the belief, that to ſave my Life *I* would make ſome great Diſcovery; and truly ſo *I* would, had *I* known any ſuch thing of an ill Deſign, or illegal dangerous Plot, either of my ſelf, or any other perſon whoſoever, without exception. But had *I* a thouſand Lives, *I* would loſe them all, rather than falſly accuſe either my ſelf, or any other whoſoever: And if *I* had known of any Treaſon, and ſhould thus deny it, as *I* do now upon

upon my Salvation, at this time, *I* ſhould have no hope of Salvation, which now *I* have through the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt.

I do beſeech God to bleſs his Majeſty, who is my Lawful King and Sovereign, who *I* was always by all Laws Humane and Divine, bound to obey: And *I* am ſure, that no Power upon Earth, either ſingly or altogether can legally allow me, or any Body elſe, to lift a Hand againſt him or his Legal Authority. *I* do hold, that the conſtitution of the Government of this Kingdom, is the only way to continue Peace and Quietneſs; which God long continue.

Next to Treaſon, *I* hold Murder in abhorrence, and have ever done, and do; and I do ſincerely profeſs, that if *I* could at this time free my ſelf immediately, and eſta-

bliſh

bliſh what Religion *I* would, and what Government *I* would, and make my ſelf as Great as *I* could wiſh, and all by the Death of one of thoſe Fellows that by their Perjuries have brought me to the place where *I* am, *I* ſo much abhorr to be the cauſe of any mans Death, that *I* would not any way be the Cauſe of their Murder. How much leſs would *I* endeavour the Aſſaſſination of his Majeſty, whom *I* hold to be as Gracious a King, as ever this, or any other Nation had, and under whom the People may enjoy their Liberties as much as ever any did: And if it pleaſe God to grant him Life and Happineſs, according as *I* have always wiſhed and prayed for, *I* am morrally perſuaded, that he and all his Dominions will be as happy and proſperous as ever any People were;

were; which I beseech God grant.

I do most humbly ask Pardon of the Almighty and All-Merciful God, all the great Offences I have committed against his Divine Majesty; and *I* know he would not have the Death and Confusion of a Sinner, but that he may repent and live: in that Assurance *I* hope, knowing he never despiseth a Contrite Heart; and though *I* have not so feeling a Contrition as *I* would, yet *I* have it as well as I can; and *I* doubt not, but that God will accept of the Good Will.

I desire, that all People will forgive me any injury that *I* have done them in any thing, either wilfully or by Chance; and *I* do heartily forgive all People in the World that have injured me; and I forgive even those perjured Men that so falsly have brought

me

me hither by their Perjury.

I do now upon my Death and Salvation aver, that *I* never ſpoke one word either unto *Oates* or *Turbervill*, or to my knowledge, ever ſaw them until my Tryal; and for *Dugdale*, *I* never ſpoke unto him of any thing, but about a Foot-by, or Foot-man, or Foot-race; and never was then alone with him. All the puniſhment that *I* wiſh them, is, That they may repent, and acknowledge the Wrong they have done me; then it will appear how innocent *I* am. God forgive them, *I* have a great Confidence, that it will pleaſe Almighty God, and that he will in a ſhort time bring Truth to Light; then you and all the World will ſee and know what injury they have done me.

I

I hope *I* have made it appear that *I* have ſome Conſcience; for if *I* had none, certainly *I* would have ſaved my Life by acknowledging my ſelf Guilty. which I could have done, tho' I know I am not in the leaſt Guilty. And *I* having ſome Conſcience, make very ill uſe of it; for *I* throw my ſelf into Eternal Pain, by thus plainly and conſtantly denying thus at my Death, the Knowledge of what *I* am accuſed of in the leaſt.

I have ſaid thus much in diſcharge of my Conſcience, and do aver, upon my Salvation, what *I* have ſaid to be really true.

I ſhall ſay little of my Tryal; and whether it were all according to the known Law, *I* am too much a Party to ſay much of it; if it were not ſo, God forgive him or them that were the cauſe of it.

My

My Judges were all Persons of Honour, who were all as much bound to judge rightly, as if they had been upon Oath upon what was legally proved; and not to Vote, but according as in their Consciences they were satisfied; and if any of them did otherwise upon any account whatsoever, I beseech God forgive them, *I* do so heartily.

I shall end with my hearty Prayers for the Happiness of his Majesty, that he may enjoy all happiness in this World and the World to come, and govern his people according to the Laws of God; and that the People may be sensible what a Blessing God hath so miraculously given them, and obey him as they ought. I ask Pardon, with a prostrate Heart, of Almighty God, for all the great Offences that *I* have com-

committed againſt his Divine Majeſty, and hope through the Merits and Paſſion of Chriſt Jeſus, to obtain Everlaſting Happineſs; into whoſe Hands I commit my Spirit, asking Pardon of every perſon that *I* have done any wrong unto: *I* do freely forgive all that have any ways wronged me; I do with all the Devotion and Repentance that I can, humbly invoke the Mercy of our Bleſſed Saviour.

I beſeech God, not to revenge my innocent Blood on the Nation, or on thoſe that were the Cauſers of it, with my laſt Breath. I do with my laſt Breath, truly aſſert my innocency, and hope, the Omnipotent, All-ſeeing, Juſt God will deal with me accordingly.

Having read out his Paper, he desired permission to pray after his own Form; which being granted, he kneel'd down by the Block; and pulling another Book out of his Pocket, read a Latin Prayer; which when he had concluded, he gave the Paper to Sheriff *Bethel*; and then directing his Speech to the People, he desired God to bless them all, and to preserve his Majesty, whom he exhorted the People to faithfully obey, being as good a Prince as ever govern'd them; and so after some short Discourses, in Private with his Friends, he stretch'd himself upon the Block, and bidding the Executioner take his Opportunity, his Head was soon sever'd from his Body, and held up to the view of the People.

The Tryal being thus over, the House was again free for Business.

Wednesday the 8*th.* of *December*, was the day subsequent to the Sentence; but in regard it was only spent in amending Elections, and discharging Offenders upon their Petitions, we are obliged to pass it over.

The

The next day, being *Thurſday* the 9th. of *December*, Colonel *Birch* reported, from the Committee, appointed to examine the Matter of Information, given by Mr. *Peter Norris*, that the Committee, having taken the ſame into their Conſideration, had not thought fit to come to any Reſolution therein; but had order'd him to report the Matter ſpecially, which he did, accordingly to this Effect.

That upon the Complaint of Mr. *Norris*, that ſeveral Papers had been taken from him, ſent for the ſaid Papers, then in a Cheſt, in the Council Chamber.

That the occaſion of Mr. *Norris*'s going beyond Sea, both by the ſaid Papers, and by a Certificate delivered by the Earl of *Eſſex*, to the Chairman of the Committee, and by Dr. *Tong*'s Inſtructions, appear'd to be, to fetch over one *Dowdel*, an *Iriſh* Prieſt, who had been converſant with the Prieſts in *France* and *Ireland*, that manag'd the Plot in *England* and *Ireland*; and by that means was privy to the whole Plot, which he had made known, by ſeveral Leters, to Dr. *Tong*, peruſed by the Earl of *Eſſex*; beſides that, Satisfaction

was given by a known Merchant in *London*, that the ſaid *Dowdal* was an underſtanding Perſon, and fit to be credited.

That by an Order of Council, the 18*th.* of *July*, 1679. the ſaid *Dowdal* was permitted to come from *Dover*, and ſtay for a Month.

That after the ſaid Order for his coming, *Dowdal* died, not without Suſpition of a violent Death.

That upon Examination how it came to paſs, that *Norris* was in ſo much danger beyond Sea, particularly at his coming Aboard the *Calice* Pacquet-Boat, that he was Impriſoned at *Dover*, brought from *Dover* by a Meſſenger, was a particular Deſcriprion given of him, to Mr. Secretary *Jenkins*, the 29*th.* of *May*, 1680.

That upon Examination, who gave this Deſcription? They found, that *Thomas Sheridon*, who had lately been with the D. at *Bruſſels*, and came over with him in the ſame Yacht, carried the ſaid Deſcription to the Duke, and that it was brought him by one *Anthony Day*, Doctor of Phyſick to the late Army in *Flanders*. That *Day* confeſs'd,

That

That coming one day to visit Mr. *Sheridon*, he told him in Discourse, That now the whole Plot would be discovered: For he heard, there was one gone beyond Sea, to fetch over a Priest that knew it all. That Mr. *Sheridon* desir'd him to describe the Person; to which he reply'd, He knew neither the Person nor the Priest; but that one *John Butler*, near the *French* Ambassador's, had told him so. That Mr. *Sheridon* desired him to get a Description; which he did, writing the same from the said *Butler*'s own Mouth, all but the last Line; which *Butler* was since dead.

That *Sheridon* had confess'd, that he did go to the said Secretary *Jenkins*, and told him, that there was one gone over, who knew as much of the Plot as any Man.

That the Secretary commanded him to give him a Description of the Person. That thereupon he did go to Mr. *Day* for the Description, which Mr. *Day* gave him, and so he delivered it to the Secretary.

They found also, that the Description so delivered, a Letter was written by Mr. *Cook*, which the Secretary de-

clar'd, he would take upon himself, to this Effect:

That the Secretary being call'd away haſtily, to wait upon the King at Windſor, *had commanded him to ſend the Incloſed Deſcription of a Perſon to ſuch a one, who was to keep a ſtrict Eye over him and his Company, if they Landed at* Dover, *till they ſhould be carried before a Magiſtrate, who was to tender them the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy; which, if they refus'd, then they were to be ſent to Priſon; if they took them, ſome handſom Courſe was to be taken to detain them, till the Secretary was acquainted with what was done: Upon which,* Norris *was committed to the Common Priſon.*

All which, being of a more than ordinary Nature, was refer'd, by the Committee, to the Wiſdom of the Houſe.

The next day, being *Friday*, the 10*th*. of *December*, the Houſe took the Report aforeſaid into Conſideration; and the Secretary having given an Account of his Proceedings therein, withdrew. Nor was it long after, before the Houſe came to a Reſolve, That the Impriſonment of *Norris* was illegal, and that the Proceedings of Sir *Lyonel*, in de-

deſcribing the Perſon of *Norris*, and directing his Impriſonment, was Illegal and Arbitrary, and an Obſtruction to the Evidence for Diſcovery of the Plot.

Saturday, *December* 11. nothing remarkable occurr'd.

Neither did *Monday*, the 13*th.* of the ſame Month, produce any thing more conſiderable, than an Order, that the Reſpective Members of Parliament, and Barons of the Cinque-Ports, ſhould, for the Places for which they ſerv'd, with all convenient ſpeed, bring in Liſts of all Papiſts and reputed Papiſts, within the ſeveral Counties, Cities, Boroughs and Cinque-ports of *England*.

The next day, being *Tueſday* the 14*th.* of *December*, Sir *Robert Peyton* was call'd to an Account, upon a Report from the Committee, appointed to examine the Information againſt him given in by Sir *William Roberts*, which being read, it was Voted by the Houſe,

That it appear'd, both by the Reports, and by his own Confeſſion, that he had had ſecret Negotiation with the Duke of *York*, by means of the Earl

of *Peterborough*, *Cellier* and *Gadbury*, when they were turning the Popish Plot upon the Protestants. Whereupon it was presently order'd, that he should be expelled the House; which was done the next day, with so severe a Reprimand, as sufficiently shew'd the Indignation of the House against his Proceedings.

Wednesday, the 15*th*. of this Month, his Majesty having sent for the Commons to attend him in the House of Peers, was pleased to declare himself in a short Speech, to this Effect:

That at the opening of the Parliament, he had acquainted them with the Alliance made with *Spain* and *Holland*, as most conducing to the Safety of *England*, and Repose of Christendome; and that if the Friendship of *England* should prove unsafe to trust to, it could not be wonder'd, that the Neighbouring States should take such Resolutions as might prove Fatal to us.

That he was then to tell them how little had been done since their Meeting, to encourage their Dependance upon us; and that he found that unless we could be so united at Home, to make

our

our Alliance valuable, it would be impossible to hinder those Abroad from making our Alliances inconsistent with the publick Safety.

As for *Tangier*, he told them, That if they thought the place worth the keeping, they must take it into speedy Consideration; being an Expence otherwise above his Power.

Promising for his own part, the fullest Satisfaction they could wish, for the Security of the Protestant Religion, and a Concurrence with them in any Remedies, consistent with the preservation of the Succession, in the Legal Course of Descent.

Concluding, That being so ready on his part, to satisfie their Desires, he desired to know how he should be assisted by them, and what they expected from *Him*?

This Speech being reported by the Speaker, they resolv'd into a Committee of the whole House. After which, the Speaker resuming the Chair, they came to several Resolves, *Nemine contradicente*, 1. That one way for the suppressing of Popery, was to banish all the Considerable Papists out of *England*.

That

That as long as the Papists had any hopes of the D. of *York's* Succession, both the Protestant Religion, and the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the King's Protestant Subjects were in Danger to be destroy'd. 3. That there should be a Bill brought in, for the Association of his Majesties Protestant Subjects, for the Safety of King, Religion and People, against all Invasions, or Oppositions whatsoever; and to prevent the Succession of the D. of *Y.* or any other Papist.

Thursday the *16th.* was spent for the most part in reading of Bills.

The next day, being *Friday*, the *17th.* of *December*, upon a Report, by Sir *William Poultney*, from the Committee, appointed to draw up the Impeachment against Mr. *Seymour*; the Articles of Impeachment were order'd to be Ingross'd, and Mr. *Seymour* to be taken into Custody, by the Serjant at Arms, who was impowered to take Security for his forth-coming.

Saturday, being the *18th.* they took into serious Consideration, his Majesties Last Speech; and after some debate, resolv'd, that an Address should be prepar'd in answer to it. *Mon-*

Monday the 20*th.* produc'd nothing at that time remarkable, but only the Addreſs, which was then read and agreed to, and preſented the next day.

Tueſday, the 21*th.* of *December*, not much more was done than upon the day before, only that an Information was given into the Houſe, that one *Henry Carew*, a Fryar, of Saint *Maloes*, in *France*, had, for ſeveral Years laſt paſt, executed the Office of Surveyor of the Cuſtomes in the Port of *Briſtol*; and thereupon, it was referr'd to the Committee, appointed to receive Informations concerning the Plot, to examine the Buſineſs, and make their Report.

In the Afternoon, they preſented their Addreſſes to his Majeſty, in the Banquetting-Houſe, in Anſwer to his Laſt Speech; of which, the Chief Heads were theſe:

That they did gratefully acknowledge his Majeſties Goodneſs, in renewing his Aſſurances of his Readineſs to concurr with them for the Security of the Proteſtant Religion; but that they obſerv'd, there was a Reſervation annex'd;

nex'd, which if insisted on, would render all his other Inclinations of no Advantage to them.

That as to the preservation of the Succession in its Legal Course, they had not endeavour'd any Interruption, except only of the Descent upon the Person of the D. of *York*, whom the Instruments of the Church of *Rome*, had perverted to their Religion. For which Reason they did represent it as the Issue of their most deliberate Thoughts, That for the Papists to have their Hopes continued in the Expectation of a Popish Prince, was utterly inconsistent with the Safety of his person, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Welfare of his people.

They farther represented to him the Danger of his Person, from the principles of the *P*apists, which allow the Excommunication and Deposition of *P*rinces.

That the Expectation of a *Popish* Successor, had not only encreas'd the Number of *P*apists in the Kingdom; but also prevail'd with others to desert *P*rotestantism, that they might be prepar'd for the Favor of the *Popish Prince*.

That

That it had hardened the *Papists* of this Kingdom to make a Common purse, provide Arms, and sollicite the Aid of Foreign *Princes*, to impose *Popery* upon the Nation.

That it was his Majesties Glory and true Interest to be the *Protector* of all *Protestants* both, at Home and Abroad: But if such Hopes should remain, what Alliances could be made for his Majesties Allies, and the *Protestants* abroad to trust to?

Then they laid before his Majesty the Evils that would befal from a *Popish* Succession.

The *Protestant* Religion would be totally overthrown.

The *Pope* would be acknowledg'd a Supreme, and all things be brought under his Jurisdiction.

The Lives, Liberties and Estates of all *Protestants* that value their Souls, will be adjudged forfeited; in regard, that the Extirpation of *Hereticks* was used as an Argument to invite Foreign *Princes* to assist the Duke.

Farther

Farther, they desir'd him to consider, whether, in Case the D. should attempt to Succeed, whether the Opposition probable to be made against him, might not endanger the Descent of the Royal Line, but even Monarchy it self.

For which Reasons, they besought his Majesty, that when a Bill should be tender'd him in a Parliamentary way, he would give his Royal Assent thereto; and, as necessary to fortifie the same, that he would also assent to another Bill, to enable his Protestant Subjects to associate for the Defence of his Person, the Protestant Religion, and the Security of the Kingdom. And that as a farther Means for the Preservation of the same, the Judges might be Persons of Integrity, and true Zeal to the Protestant Religion, and might hold their Employments only, *quamdiu se bene gesserint*; and that the Lord Lieutenants, Deputie-Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace, might be persons of the same Principles, and all others displac'd; and so likewise for the Military Officers, and Commanders in the Fleet.

Which

Which Requeſts of theirs being granted, they would be ready to aſſiſt his Majeſty for the preſervation of *Tangier*, and to put the Fleet into a Condition, both to preſerve the Sovereignty of the Seas, and defend the Nation.

Fa. What Anſwer was given to this Addreſs?

Tr. You ſhall hear more of that in due time.

The two next days, being the 23*d.* and 24*th.* of *December*, produc'd little for our purpoſe: Only, that upon the laſt of the two, upon a Report from the Committee, appointed to examine the Complaint againſt Mr. *Thompſon*, a Miniſter, it was unanimouſly reſolved, by the Houſe, That the ſaid *Thompſon* had publickly defam'd his Majeſty, preach'd Sedition, villify'd the Reformation, and promoted Popery, by aſſerting Popiſh Principles, denying the Plot, and turning the ſame upon the Proteſtants; and that he had endeavored to ſubvert the Liberty and Property of the Subject, and the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament; and that he was a Scandal and Reproach to the Function;

Function; and thereupon order'd a Committee to prepare an Impeachment againſt him. After which, the *Holydays* approaching, the Houſe adjourn'd till the 30*th.* of the ſame Month.

Fa. Can you tell me what Mr. *Thompſon* had done to deſerve ſo ſevere a Sentence?

Tru. Yes.

Fa. Pray do then, as ſhort as you can.

Tru. The Firſt Witneſs upon Examination at the Committee, ſaid, That in a Sermon preach'd by the ſaid Mr. *Thompſon*, upon the 30*th.* of *Jan.* 79. He publickly declar'd, That the *Preſbyterians* were perſons which the Devil bluſh'd at; and that they were worſe than either Prieſts or Jeſuits; and that the Villain *Hampden*, grudg'd more to give the King Twenty Shillings, which was his due by Law, for Ship-money and Loan, than to raiſe a Rebellion againſt him.

The Second Witneſs ſaid the ſame, and added, that *Thompſon* ſhould ſay, He hoped the *Preſbyterians* would be pull'd out of their Houſes, and that the Goals would be fill'd with them; and wiſh'd their Houſes burnt.

The

The Third said, That Mr. *Thompson*, at another time averr'd, That for a man to receive the Sacrament from any other Minister, than of the Parish where he dwelt, was Damnation to his Soul; and that he would maintain the Doctrine.

The Fourth Witness said, That in the Fore-mentioned Sermon, Mr. *Thompson* declared, That there was a great talk of a Plot; but said he, a *Presbyterian* is the Man.

The Fifth, That in the same Sermon, Mr. *Thompson* asserted, That a *Presbyterian* Brother *qua talis*, was as great a Traytor, as any Priest or Jesuit; and then condemn'd all the Proceedings of Parliaments.

A Sixth, That speaking of the Act for *Burying in Woollen*, affirm'd, That the Makers of that Law, were a Company of Old Fools and Fanaticks; and that he would bring a School-boy, should make a better Act than that.

A Seventh said, That in a Sermon, while the Petitions were on Foot, he very much derided and scoff'd at them, comparing them with the *Scotch* Petition, delivered at *Durham*, at the Head of their Army.

The Eighth Witness said, That in a Funeral Sermon of one Mr. *Wharton*, speaking in Commendation of the Deceas'd, he said, he was no Schismatical, Petitioning Rebell. And at another time declar'd, That such as went to Lectures, were the Brats of the Devil.

A Ninth, That he inveigh'd bitterly against Petitioning, saying, It was the Seed of Rebellion; that the Devil set 'em on Work, and would pay 'em their Wages; and that before he would set his Hand to such a Petition, he would cut it off.

A Tenth, That being with Mr. *Thompson* in the Chancel of St. *Thomas*'s Church in *Bristol*, where Queen *Elizabeth*'s Effigies is, he the said *Thompson*, pointing his Finger to it, said, That she was a Lewd, Infamous Woman; that she was a Church-Robber; and that *Hen.* 8. began it, and she finished it.

The Eleventh, That in the Year 78. Mr. *Thompson* rail'd in his Sermon against *Henry* the Eighth, saying, he did more Hurt in robbing the Abby-Lands, than he did Good by his Reformation.

The

The Twelfth, That he said the *Plot* was nothing but a *Presbyterian Plot*.

The Thirteenth said the same with the Ninth.

The Fourteenth confirm'd what the Second had declared.

The Fifteenth and last Evidence declar'd, That he heard Mr. *Thompson* in Discourse affirm, That if he were as well satisfied of other things, as he was of Justification, Auricular Confession, Penance, Extream Unction, and Chrism in Baptism, he would not have been long separated from the Catholick Church.

That he had endeavor'd to prove Auricular Confession and Extream Unction out of the Epistles.

That he heard him say, the King was of a mean and soft Temper, easily led to any thing; but yet a *Solomon* in Vices: But that the D. was a Prince of a brave Spirit, faithful to his Friends; but it was our own Faults that he was a *Roman Catholick*, in that we forc'd him to fly into *France*.

That he would rather cut off his Hand than Sign a Petition for Sitting of the Parliament.

That *Bedloe* was not to be credited on any thing he said.

That it was better for a Clergy-man to be gelt, than to marry; and that the *Calvinists* of *France* were lecherous Fellows.

Mr. *Thompson* being ask'd, whether he were guilty of the Matters laid to his Charge, and desired to make his Defence, did for the greatest part confess words spoken to that Effect; and in other things, endeavoured to turn the words with more favor toward himself.

But the Credit of the Witnesses was such, that the Committee was soon satisfied, and made their Report to the House; upon which ensued the Sentence, and Judgment of the House before recited.

Upon *Thursday* the 30*th.* of *December*, the House met again; at which time, among other things, not proper for this Continuation, it was unanimously resolv'd, That no Member of the House should accept of any Office, or place of Profit from the Crown, without the leave of this House; or any promise of any such Office or place of profit, during

ring such time as he should continue a Member of the House.

Friday, the last of *December*, pass'd without any material Transaction that requires Relation.

The next day of Sitting, was the 3*d.* of *January*; upon which day, the *Peers* sent a Message to the Commons, intimating, that they had received a Petition from Mr. *Seymour*, wherein he desir'd a day might might be appointed for his speedy Tryal; of which they thought fit to give them Notice, not finding any Issue by Replication.

Thereupon the Articles against Mr. *Seymour* were read, and a Committee order'd to prepare Evidence against him, and manage the same at the Tryal.

At the same time also, the Articles of Impeachment against Sir *William Scroggs* were read, as having been prepar'd some days before, by the Committee appointed to examine the proceedings of the Judges, &c. The Heads of which Report, and of the Articles themselves, were as follows:

In the first place, the Committee found by the Information of *Charles Umphreville*, Fore-man of the Grand Jury, for the

Hunder'd of *Ostulston*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and others of the same Jury, that upon the Second of *June*, 1680. the Constables were found defective, in not presenting the Papists as they ought; upon which they were order'd to make farther Presentments by the 26*th*. day following; upon which day they met again to receive them. That upon the said day, a Bill was brought them against *James*, D. of *York*, for not coming to Church. That about an hour after, they receiv'd the said Bill, some of the Jury attended the King's Bench with a Petition for the Sitting of the Parliament. Upon which, the Lord *Scroggs* raised many Scruples, and pretending all the Jury were not in the Court, though twenty had subscrib'd, sent for them, saying, he would dispatch them presently. Then the Jury being come and call'd over, renewed their desire concerning the Petition; To which the C. J. said, we will not make two words of the Business; adding, that the Petition was no Article of their Charge; that no Act requir'd the Court to deliver the Grand Juries Petition, or to run of their Errands; and that there was a Proclamation

clamation concerning them; and that 'twas much they ſhould come to alter the King's Mind, declared in the News Book; that the Jury reply'd, that they only deſir'd it with Submiſſion, as other Juries had done; that the Court anſwer'd, that they had medled with what was never given them in Charge, but had brought in no Bills; that the Jury reply'd, they had many before them; notwithſtanding which, Judge *Jones* told them they were diſcharg'd from farther Service: which by the Evidence of Mr. *Aſtry*, Mr. *Waterhouſe*, and Mr. *Ward*, appear'd not to have been done in their memory before.

The next thing was, that there was a Rule of Court made, all the Judges preſent, and nine diſſenting, againſt the Printing and Publiſhing *The Weekly Pacquet of Advice*; *or the Hiſtory of Popery*.

Thirdly, That there had been a very great Latitude taken by the Judges, in impoſing Fines upon perſons found guilty before them.

Particularly, that *John Brown* of *London*, Gentleman, for publiſhing a Printed Book, call'd, *The Long Parliament diſſolv'd*, was fin'd a Thouſand Marks,

bound to his good Behaviour for seven years, and his Name struck out of the Roll of Attorneys, without any Offence alleadg'd in his Practice. For which fine, not being able to pay it, he lay in Prison three Years; and tho' his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to pardon him, and recommended him, by his Warrant, to be restor'd again to his place of Attorney, yet he could not obtain his said Restauration from the Court of *King's Bench*.

Fa. Pray, what was the great Crime which gave so great a Provocation?

Tr. A certain passage, which seem'd to be a kind of Exhortation, or rather a *Memorandum*, as it were to the Parliament, not to betray their Trusts, to this Effect, *That no man ought to think it strange, that it should be thought Treason for a Parliament, to sit and act contrary to the Laws of the Land:* For that, *if in the first Parliament of* R. 2. Grimes *and* Weston, *only for lack of Courage, were adjudg'd guilty of High Treason, for surrend'ring the Places committed to their Trust. How much more the Parliament, should they turn Renegadoes to the People that intrusted them, surrender all the Legal Defence of the Peo-*

ple

ple of England, *their Lives, Liberties and Properties at once*, &c.

2. That *John Harrington* of *London*, Gent. for ſpeaking theſe words in *Latin*, *Quod noſtra Gubernatio conſiſtebat de tribus Statibus; et ſi Rebellio eveniret in Regno, et nec accideret contra omnes tres Status, non eſt Rebellio*, was Fin'd 1000 *l.* bound to his good Behavior for 7 Years, and to recant the words in open Court.

That *Ben. Harris* of *London*, Stationer, for Printing a Book call'd *An Appeal from the Country to the City*, was Fin'd 500 *l.* to ſtand in the Pillory an Hour, and to give Security for his good Behavior, for 3 Years; that the Lord C. J. *Scroggs* preſt the Court, that he might be publickly whipt; but Judge *Pemberton*, holding up his Hands in admiration of ſuch a Severity, Judge *Jones* pronounced the Sentence as before.

Fa. What was the Crime laid to the Charge of that Book?

Tr. This particular Paſſage; *We in the Country, have done our parts in chuſing for the generality good Members; but if they muſt be diſſolv'd or prorogu'd, whenever they come to redreſs the Grievances of the Subject, we may be pitied, not blamed, if the Plot take effect.* That

That notwithstanding the Severity of the Court, in these Cases, their Mercy and Compassion was extraordinary in others.

Particularly, That *Tho. Knox*, Principal in an Indictment of Subornation and Conspiracy, against the Testimony of Dr. *Oates* for Sodomy, and the Testimony of *William Bedloe*, was only Fin'd 200 Mark, a Year Imprisonment and security for the good Behavior for 3 years; that *Lane* for the same Offence, was only Fin'd 100 Marks, Pillory'd for an hour, and Imprison'd for one year.

That *John Tasborough*, on an Indictment for Subornation of *Stephen Dugdale*, tending to the Overthrow of the whole Plot, though affirm'd to be a person of Quality, was only Fin'd 100 *l.*

Ann Price, for the same Offence 100 *l.*

Nathaniel Thompson, and *Will. Badcock*, for exhibiting a weekly Libel, call'd, *The True Domestick Intelligence*, and known to be Popishly affected, Fin'd only each of them, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

Matthew Turner, for vending and publishing a Book, call'd, *The Compendium*, wherein the Justice of the Nation, in the Tryals of the Conspirators, even by some of those Judges themselves, is highly ar-

raign'd;

raign'd, and the King's Evidence horribly aſpers'd, though known to be the Common, notorious Bookſeller about the Town, Fin'd only a 100 Marks.

One *Loveland*, upon an Indictment, for a notorious Conſpiracy, and Subornation againſt the Life and Honour of the D. of *Buckingham* for Sodomy, Fin'd only 5 *l.* and Pillory'd for an Hour.

Richard Chriſtian Eſq; for the ſame Offence, Fin'd 100 Marks, and pillory'd for an Hour.

Arth. Obrian, for the ſame offence, fin'd only 20 Marks, and pillory'd for an hour.

Whereupon, it was the unanimous Opinion of the Committee, that the Court of Kings Bench, had acted arbitrarily, illegally, and partially, in favoring Papiſts, and Perſons Popiſhly affected, and oppreſſing his Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects.

Proceeding farther, they found, that ſeveral of his Majeſties Subjects had been Committed, for Crimes Bailable by Law; and that their Sureties, though ſufficient, were refus'd. Among the reſt, that *Henry Care* had been ſo refus'd the common Right of a Subject.

2. That *George Brown*, a Conſtable in *London*, having Committed ſome of the

L. C. Justice's Servants for great Disorders, was seiz'd by a Tip-staff, by the L. C. Justice's Warrant, and committed to the Kings Bench, tho' he tender'd two able Citizens, and Common-Council-Men of *London*, for his Bail.

3. That *Francis Smith* Bookseller, for Printing certain *Observations upon Sir* George Wakeman's *Tryal*, was by the C. J. committed to the Kings Bench, tho' he tender'd three sufficient Citizens for his Security.

That the said C. J. committed *Jane Curtis*, a Feme Covert, for publishing a Book, call'd, *A Satyr against Injustice*; and tho' her Friends tender'd sufficient Bail, he swore by the Name of God, she should go to Prison; and that he would shew her no more Mercy, than they could expect from a Wolf that came to devour them.

That about the same time, *Edward Berry*, a Stationer in *Greys Inn*, being accus'd for selling the *Observations upon Sir* George Wakeman's *Tryal*, was committed by the said C. J. who said, he should go to Prison, tho' he tender a 1000 *l.* Security; and that after he had got his *Habeas Corpus*, he was forc'd to attend five Terms before he could be discharg'd.

Upon

Upon which, it was the Result of the Committee, that the refusing Bail, where persons were Bailable by Law, was illegal, and a high Breach of the Liberty of the Subject.

After that, the said Committee, taking into Consideration an Information against Baron *Weston*, they found, by the Testimonies of *John Colt*, *Richard Mayo*, and *John Peiron*, Gentlemen, that the said Baron had us'd these following Expressions in his Charge at *Kingston* Assizes, *That* Zuinglius *set up his Fanaticism, and that* Calvin *built upon that blessed Foundation*: And, said he, all his Disciples are season'd with such a sharpness of Spirit, that it much concerns Magistrates to keep a strict hand over them. And now they are restless, amusing us with Fears, and nothing will serve them but a Parliament, &c.

Upon which, the Opinion of the Committee was, that the Expressions in the Charge given by Baron *Weston*, were a Scandal to the Reformation, in derogation of the Rights and Priviledges of Parliaments; and tending to raise Discord between his Majesty and his People.

The Committee then falling again upon

on the Buſineſs of the L. C. J. *Scroggs*, they found by the Examination of Sir *Robert Atkins*, that at Dinner, at the Old Baily, Sir *Robert Clayton* being Mayor, he had openly condemn'd petitioning for Parliaments, as Factious, and tending to Rebellion; which the Lord Mayor juſtifying as the Right of the Subject, put the C. J. into a very great Paſſion.

That at the Summer Aſſizes, at *Monmouth*, Mr. *Arnold*, Mr. *Price*, and Mr. *Bedloe* being in Company, he fell very ſeverely in publick, upon Mr. *Bedloe*, to to the diſparagement of his Evidence, and upon Sir *Robert's* defending Mr. *Bedloe*, he fell into a paſſion, and ſaid, he believ'd Mr. *Langhorn* died innocently.

Theſe things being reported to the Houſe, the Houſe confirm'd the Reſolutions of the Houſe in each particular, and order'd an Impeachment againſt Baron *Weſton*, and Judge *Jones*, for his illegal proceedings againſt Mr. *Dare*, at *Somerſet* Aſſizes.

Fa. Well, but thoſe were things only order'd: Come now to the Articles againſt my L. C. J. which you ſay were perfected and drawn into Form.

Tr. The Articles againſt Sir *W. Scroggs* were eight in all. 2. That

1. That being Chief Justice of the King's Bench, he had endeavor'd to subvert the Fundamental Laws and the Establish'd Religion and Government of the Kingdom, and to introduce Popery and Arbitrary Government.

2. That contrary to his Oath, taken duly to administer Justice, he had discharg'd the Grand Jury for the Hunder'd of *Offulston*, before they had made their Presentments, or found the Bills of Indictment that were before them, contrary to the known course of the said Court; by which illegal Discharge, the Presentments of many Papists, and other Offenders, were obstructed, and a Bill against the *D.* of *Y.* for not coming to Church, was prevented from being proceeded against.

3. That he had caus'd an illegal and arbitrary Rule to be enter'd into the Kings Bench, against the Printing of the *Weekly Pacquet of Advice from* Rome; *or the History of Popery*; wherin the Cheats, and Superstitions of the Church of *Rome*, were from time to time expos'd; to the manifest countenancing of Popery, and Discouragement of Protestants.

4. That he had most notoriously departed

parted from all Rules of Justice and Equality, in the imposition of Fines upon persons convicted of Misdemeanors.

5. That he had frequently refus'd to accept of Bail, though sufficient and legally tender'd him by several persons accus'd before him, for Crimes which were Bailable by Law: several of the said persons being only accus'd of Offences against himself; declaring at the same time, that he refus'd Bail, and commited them only to put them to Charges.

6. That he had granted divers General Warrrants for attacquing the persons, and seizing the Goods of his Majesties Subjects, not nam'd, or particularly describ'd in the said Warrants; by means wherof their Houses have been enter'd, & their persons oppress contrary to Law.

7. That tho' he had Try'd and Condemn'd several of the Offenders in the late horid Horid Popish Plot, for murdering the King, &c. Yet he had at divers times and places openly defam'd and scandaliz'd several of the Witnesses who had prov'd the Treasons of the Conspirators; by which means, he did as much as in him lay, endeavor to suppress and stifle the Discovery of the said Plot.

8. That

8. That his frequent and notorious Exceſſes and Debaucheries, and his prophane and Atheiſtical Diſcourſes, were a daily affront to God, a diſhonor to his Majeſty, and gave Countenance to all manner of Vice and Wickedneſs.

Thereupon it was pray'd, that the ſaid Sir *William Scroggs* might be put to anſwer the Premiſſes, and be in the mean time committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

But the Crimes objected againſt him, not being look'd upon as Capital, he was Bail'd by the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, and the Lord *Hatton*, who became Security for his Forth-coming; during which time, his Lordſhip ceas'd to act in his Place, or to appear in *Weſtminſter* Hall, as Chief Juſtice.

Tueſday, the 4*th.* of *January*, Sir *William Temple* delivered a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe, in anſwer to their laſt Addreſs, to this Effect:

That he had received their Addreſs, with all the diſpoſition they could wiſh, to comply with their reaſonable Deſires; but that he was ſorry to ſee their Thoughts ſo wholly fix'd upon the Bill of Excluſion, as to determine all other Remedies for the ſuppreſſing of Popery ineffectual; but that he was confirm'd in his O-

pinion againſt it, by the Judgment of the Lords who had rejected it; and that therefore there remain'd nothing more for him to anſwer, but to recommend to them all other means for the preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, in which they could have no reaſon to doubt of his Concurrences, when they ſhall be preſented him in a Parliamentary way. As alſo, to conſider the preſent State of the Kingdom, as well as the condition of Chriſtendom; ſo as to enable him to ſecure *Tangier*, and ſecure his Alliances abroad.

The ſame morning, a Meſſage was ſent from the Lords, to acquaint the Houſe with a Vote which they had paſs'd, declaring, that they were fully ſatisfied, that there was, and, for divers years, had been, a horrid and Treaſonable Plot and Conſpiracy carried on by the Popiſh Party in *Ireland*, for Maſſacring the *Engliſh*, and Subverting the Proteſtant Religion, and the Eſtabliſh'd Government of that Kingdom.

Wedneſday, the 5*th*. of *Jan*. paſs'd without any thing remarkable to our purpoſe.

The next day, being *Thurſday* the 6*th*. of *Jan*. the E. of *Tyrone* being order'd to be impeach'd of High Treaſon, the Lord *Durſley* was order'd to go up to the Bar of the Houſe,

House, and perform the Commands of the House, and to pray, that he might be committed to safe Custody.

Friday, the Articles of Impeachment against Sir *William Scroggs*, were carried up to the Lords, by the Lord *Cavendish*.

The same Morning, the House taking into consideration his Majesties last Message, made several Resolves.

1. That there was no Security for the Protestant Religion, the King's Life, or the Establish'd Government of the Kingdom, without passing a Bill for disabling the D. of *Y.* to Inherit the Imperial Crown of *England* and *Ireland*, &c. And that to rely upon any other means or Remedies, was not only insufficient, but dangerous.

2. That unless a Bill were pass'd for Excluding the D. of *Y.* the House could not give any Supply to his Majesty, without danger to his Majesties Person, the hazard of the Protestant Religion, and Breach of Trust in them to the People.

3. That they who had advis'd the King to insist upon an Opinion against the Bill, had given him pernicious Counsel, and were promoters of Popery, and Enemies to the King and Kingdom.

4. That it was the Opinion of the House,

that the E. of *Halliſax*, the Marqueſs of *Worceſter*, and the E. of *Clarendon*, were the perſons that gave the King that pernicious Advice: And that therefore an Addreſs ſhould be made, for their Removal from the King's Perſon and Preſence, and from their Offices and Employments.

The Earl of *Feverſham* was alſo voted a promoter of Popery, and the *French* Intereſt, and a dangerous Enemy to the King and Kingdom.

The ſame day alſo, they made two other Reſolves, That whoſoever ſhould lend, or cauſe to be lent, any Mony, upon the Branches of the King's Revenue, ariſing by Cuſtoms, Exciſe, or Hearth-mony, ſhould be adjudg'd Obſtructors of the Sitting of Parliaments, and be reſponſable in Parliament.

2. That whoſoever ſhould accept or buy any Tally of Anticipation, upon any part of the King's Revenue; or whoever ſhould pay ſuch Tally, ſhould be deem'd guilty of of the ſame Offence, and be liable to be queſtion'd in Parliament.

Saturday the 8*th.* of *Jan.* the Lords gave notice to the Houſe, that they had appointed the *Saturday* following, to hear Mr. *Seymor's* Cauſe upon his Impeachment; and that the Houſe might reply, if they thought fit.

Mon-

Monday the 10*th.* of *Jan.* being the laſt day of their Seſſion, ſeveral Reſolves were made.

1. That whoever advis'd his Majeſty to prorogue the Parliament, to any other purpoſe, than in order to the paſſing the Bill of Excluſion, was a Betrayer of the King, the Kingdom, and the Proteſtant Religion, and a Penſioner to *France.*

2. That the Members for the City of *London*, ſhould return the Thanks of the Houſe to the City, for their manifeſt Loyalty to the King, their Charge, and Vigilancy, for the preſervation of his Majeſty, and the Proteſtant Religion.

3. That it was their Opinion, that the City was burnt by the Papiſts, deſigning to introduce Popery and Arbitrary Power in the Nation.

4. That the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms had willfully broken the Law, for prohibiting the *Importation of* French *Wines* and other Commodities; which, if they ſhould continue, they ſhould be queſtion'd in Parliament.

5. That it was their Opinion, that the D. of *Monmouth*, had been remov'd from his Offices and Commands, by the Influence of the D. of *York*; and therefore or-

der'd, that Application should be made to his Majesty, to restore him to all his said Commands and Employments.

6. That it was their Opinion, that the prosecuting of Protestant Dissenters, upon the Penal Laws, was a grievance to the Subject, and an Encouragement to Popery, a weakening of the Protestant Interest, and dangerous to the Peace of the Kingdom.

These Resolutions were no sooner past, but they were summon'd by the Usher of the Black Rod, to attend his Majesty, in the House of Peers; at what time his Majesty was pleas'd to signifie his pleasure for a Prorogation, till the 20th. of the Month.

Before the Prorogation was pronounc'd by the Lord Chancellor, his Majesty was pleas'd to sign three Bills, two publick, and one private.

The two publick Acts were, an additional Act for Burying in Wollen; and an Act for prohibiting the Importation of Cattel from *Ireland*.

Fa. Seing then there were no more Bills sign'd, there is no question to be made, but that there were the more depending; and if I do not mistake, you promis'd to give me a Catalogue of all those that were under Consideration.

Tr.

Tr. I did so; and to shew you I did not intend to deceive your Expectation, I have here collected them together, as they came in their Order to be debated; the Bill of Exclusion excepted, of which you have already had the Heads.

Bills depending in the last Parliament.

1. A Bill for the Encouragment of Wollen Manufacture.

2. A Bill for Exportation of Leather.

3. An Act for the better regulating the Tryals of Peers in *England.*

4. Two Bills for the regulating Elections of Members in the Commons House of Parliament.

5. A Bill for the continuance of two Acts, *An Act for preventing Planting Tobacco in* England; and a Bill for *Exporting Beer, Ale and Mum.*

6. A Bill for Repeal of an Act made the 35*th.* of Q. *Elizabeth.*

7. A Bill for taking away the Court holden before the President and Council, in the Marches of *Wales.*

8. A Bill for ascertaining Fines upon Convictions of Misdemeanors.

9. A Bill for supplying the Laws against Bankrupts.

10. A Bill for Exportation of Cloth, and other wollen Manufactures.

11. A

11. A Bill to restrain Papists from coming or residing within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or within 20 miles of the same; and from wearing any Arms.

12. A Bill that the Judges should hold their Places and Salaries only *quamdiu se bene gesserint.*

13. A Bill prohibiting Importation of Cattel from *Scotland.*

14. Two Bills for the ease of Protestant Dissenters.

15. A Bill for Banishing all the most considerable Papists in *England*, out of his Majesties Dominions.

16. A Bill for uniting all his Majesty's Protestant Subjects to the Church of *England.*

17. A Bill for repealing the Act for the well Governing of Corporations.

18. A Bill to prevent Simony.

19. A Bill to prevent Vexatious Actions.

20. A Bill to prevent Brewers from being Justices of the Peace, in the place where they exercise that Trade.

21. A Bill for the better Discovery of Settlements of Estates for superstitious uses.

22. A Bill for the more easie collecting the Duty of Hearth-Mony.

Several other Bills were order'd to be brought in, which never came to be debated; As, A

A Bill for regulating and preventing the increaſe of the Poor.

A Bill for the regulating Hackney Coaches, repairing, paving and cleanſing the Streets, and op'ning of paſſages in and about the City.

A Bill for repair of the High ways.

A Bill to puniſh Atheiſm, Swearing and Debauchery.

A Bill for regulating abuſes in making of Casks, Barrels, &c.

A Bill for Naturalization of Foreign Proteſtants; And,

The Bill of Aſſociation.

The Bill of Eaſe to all Proteſtant Diſſenters being perfected by the Houſe of Commons, tho' not aſſented to by the Peers, was afterwards Printed at large; of which theſe are the Chief Heads.

1. That all perſons, convicted or proſecuted by vertue of an Act made in the 35. year of Q. *Eliz.* and another Act made in the 3. of K. *James*, for Recuſancy, that ſhall take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; and make and ſue for ſuch Declaration to be made in the Court of Exchequer, Aſſizes, or Quarter Seſſions, ſhall be diſcharg'd of all penalties, forfeitures, and ſeizures, by force of the ſaid Statutes, without Compoſition or Fee. 2. That

2. That no Persons taking the Oaths aforesaid, and subscribing the Declaration aforesaid, shall be prosecuted upon the said Acts in any Ecclesiastical Court, by reason of their Non-conforming to the Church of *England*. Provided that no persons, dissenting from the Church of *England*, and meeting in any place for Religious Worship, with the Doors lock'd and bar'd, during their so meeting together, shall receive any Benefit from this Law: Neither shall any of the persons aforesaid be exempted from paying Tithes, or other Parochial duties.

3. That if any person, dissenting from the Church of *England*, shall be chosen into any Parish-Office, it shall be lawful for him to execute the same by a sufficient Deputy: Provided the said Deputy be allow'd by two or more of the Justices of the Peace.

4. That no Dissenter in Holy Orders, or pretending thereto, that shall take the said Oaths, and make and subscribe the aforesaid Declaration, together with his Assent & Consent to the Articles of Religion, mention'd in the 13*th.* year of the Queen, except only the 34, 35, and 36. and these words, in the 20*th.* Article, *viz. That the Church has Power to decree Rights and Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith*, shall be liable

liable to the Pains and Penalties of either of the Acts made in the *17th.* or *22th.* years of his preſent Majeſties Reign: Provided they do not preach in any place with the doors lock'd or barr'd.

5. That all perſons pretending to holy Orders, that ſhall ſubſcribe the Articles aforeſaid, except before excepted, together with part of the *27th.* Article, concerning Infants Baptiſm, and take the Oaths, and make the Declaration aforeſaid, ſhall enjoy all the Benefits and Advantages of this Act.

6. The Juſtices of the Peace are requir'd to tender the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy to any perſon, or perſons that go to private Meetings; and upon refuſal, to take them, and make the Declaration aforeſaid, to commit them to Priſon, without Bail or Mainpriſe; and being ſo committed, if they ſhall refuſe, upon a ſecond tender, to take the ſaid Oaths, or to make Declaration of their Allegiance, they ſhall be thenceforth taken for Popiſh Recuſants, convicted, and ſuffer accordingly.

7. For thoſe that ſcruple the taking of any Oath, the following Declaration ſhall be ſufficient, being by them made and ſubſcribed.

I acknowledge and declare, &c. *That K.* Charles

Charles *the* II. *is Lawful King of this Realm*, &c. *and that the Pope, neither by himſelf, nor any Authority of the Church of* Rome, *or by any other means, with any other hath any Power to depoſe the King, or diſpoſe of his Dominions, or to authorize any Foreign Prince to invade or annoy his Countreys, or to diſcharge any of his Subjects of their Allegiance or Obedience to him*, &c.

8. Such Perſons as ſhall conform to this Act, are impowr'd to keep Schools.

Laſtly, This Act not to extend to any Papiſts or Popiſh Recuſant; or to any that ſhall deny the Doctrine of the *Holy Trinity*.

But now the Term of Prorogation being near at hand, his Majeſty was pleas'd to iſſue forth his Proclamation, bearing date the 18*th*. of *January*, for the Diſſolving of this preſent Parliament, and calling a New one, to meet, and be holden at *Oxford*, upon the one and twentieth day of *March*, next enſuing.

A

A

LIST

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF

Parliament,

Which met at *Westminster*, upon the 21*st.* of *October*, 1680. and was Dissolv'd on the 18*th.* of *January* following.

[Note, *That those that have this Mark* * *after them, were not Members of the last Parliament.*]

The LORDS.

JAMES *Duke of* York *and* Albany
Rupert *Duke of* Cumberland

Heneage Finch, *Baron of* Daventry, *Lord Chancellor of* England

Arthur

Arthur *Earl of* Angleſey, *Lord Privy Seal*

Henry *Duke of* Norfolk
George *Duke of* Buckingham
Chriſtopher *Duke of* Albemarle
James *Duke of* Monmouth
Henry *Duke of* Newcaſtle

Charles *Lord Marqueſs of* Wincheſter
Henry *Lord Marqueſs of* Worceſter
Henry *Lord Marqueſs of* Dorcheſter

Robert *Earl of* Lindſey, *Lord Great Chamberlain*
James *Earl of* Brecon, *Lord Steward of the Houſhold*
Henry *Earl of* Arlington, *Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold*
Aubrey *Earl of* Oxford
Anthony *Earl of* Kent
William Richard George *Earl of* Derby
John *Earl of* Rutland
Theophilus *Earl of* Huntingdon
William *Earl of* Bedford
Philip *Earl of* Pembroke *and* Montgomery
Edward *Earl of* Lincoln
Charles *Earl of* Nottingham

James

James *Earl of* Suffolk
Charles *Earl of* Dorſet *and* Middleſex
James *Earl of* Salisbury
John *Earl of* Exeter
John *Earl of* Bridgewater
Philip *Earl of* Leiceſter
James *Earl of* Northampton
William *Earl of* Devonſhire
William *Earl of* Denbigh
John *Earl of* Briſtol
Gilbert *Earl of* Clare
Oliver *Earl of* Bullinbrook
Charles *Earl of* Weſtmorland
Robert *Earl of* Mancheſter
Thomas *Earl of* Berkſhire
John *Earl of* Mulgrave
William *Earl of* Malborough
Thomas *Earl of* Rivers
Henry *Earl of* Peterborough
Thomas *Earl of* Stamford
Heneage *Earl of* Winchelſea
Charles *Earl of* Carnarvon
Henry *Earl of* Newport
Philip *Earl of* Cheſterfield
Nicholas *Earl of* Thanett
Thomas *Earl of* Portland
William *Earl of* Strafford
Robert *Earl of* Sunderland
Nicholas *Earl of* Scarſdale

John

John *Earl of* Rocheſter
Henry *Earl of* St. Albans
Edward *Earl of* Sandwich
Henry *Earl of* Clarendon
Arthur *Earl of* Eſſex
Robert *Earl of* Cardigan
John *Earl of* Bath
Charles *Earl of* Carliſle
William *Earl of* Craven
Robert *Earl of* Aileſbury
Richard *Earl of* Burlington
Anthony *Earl of* Shaftsbury
John *Earl of* Guilford
Thomas *Earl of* Suſſex
Charles *Earl of* Plimouth
Lewis *Earl of* Feverſham
George *Earl of* Halliſax
Charles *Earl of* Mackelfield
John *Earl of* Radnor
Robert *Earl of* Yarmouth
George *Earl of* Berkley

Francis *Viſcount* Montague
William *Viſcount* Say and Seal
Edward *Viſcount* Conway
Baptiſt *Viſcount* Campden
Thomas *Viſcount* Faulconbridge
Charles *Viſcount* Mordant
Francis *Viſcount* Newport

Henry

Henry *Lord* Mowbray
James *Lord* Audley
Charles *Lord* La Warre
Thomas *L.* Morley *and* Mounteagle
Robert *Lord* Ferrers
Conyers *L.* Darcy *and* Meynell
Benjamin *Lord* Fitzwater
Charles *Lord* Gray
William *Lord* Stourton
Henry *Lord* Sandys
Thomas *Lord* Windsor
Thomas *Lord* Cromwell
Ralph *Lord* Eure
Philip *Lord* Wharton
Charles L. Willoughby *of* Parham
William *Lord* Pagett
Charles *Lord* North-Grey *of* Rolleston.
James *Lord* Chandos
Robert *Lord* Hunsdon
James *Lord* Norreys
Christopher *Lord* Tenham
Fulke *Lord* Grevill
Edward *Lord* Mountague *of* Boughton
Ford *Lord* Grey *of* Wark
John *Lord* Lovelace
John *Lord* Paulet
William *Lord* Maynard

George *Lord* Coventry
William *Lord* Howard *of* Eſcrick
Henry *Lord* Herbert of Cherbury
Thomas *Lord* Leigh
Chriſtopher *Lord* Hatton
Richard *Lord* Byron
Richard *Lord* Vaughan
Francis *Lord* Carrington
William *Lord* Widdrington
Edward *Lord* Ward
Thomas *Lord* Culpeper
Jacob *Lord* Aſtley
Charles *Lord* Lucas
Edward *Lord* Rockingham
Charles Henry *Lord* Wootton
Marmaduke *Lord* Langdale
Denzill *Lord* Holles
Charles *Lord* Cornwallis
George *Lord* Delamere
Horatio *Lord* Townesend
John *Lord* Crew
John *Lord* Freſcheville
Richard *Lord* Arundel *of* Treriſe
Thomas *Lord* Butler *of* Moor-Park
Richard *Lord* Butler *of* Weſton
John *Lord* Mannors *of* Haddon

Arch-

Arch-Biſhops and Biſhops.

Dr. William Sancroft *Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.
Dr. Richard Stern *Lord Archbiſhop of* York
Dr. Henry Compton *Lord Biſhop of* London
Dr. Nathaniel Crew *Lord Biſhop of* Durham
Dr. George Morley *Lord Biſhop of* Wincheſter
Dr. Herbert Crofts *Lord Biſhop of* Hereford.
Dr. Seth Ward *Lord Biſhop of* Saliſbury
Dr. Edward Rainbow *Lord Biſhop of* Carlile
Dr. John Dolben *Lord Biſhop of* Rocheſter
Dr. Anthony Sparrow *Lord Biſhop of* Norwich
Dr. Peter Gunning *Lord Biſhop of* Ely
Dr. Iſaac Barrow *Lord Biſhop of* St. Aſaph
Dr. Thomas Wood *Lord Biſhop of* Coventry *and* Lichfield
Dr. John Pritchet *Lord Biſhop of* Glouceſter

Dr. Peter Mew *Lord Biſhop of* Bath *and* Wells

Dr. John Pearſon *Lord Biſhop of* Cheſter

Dr. Humphrey Lloyd *Lord Biſhop of* Bangor

Dr. William Lloyd *Lord Biſhop of* Peterborough

Dr. Guy Carleton *Lord Biſhop of* Chicheſter

Dr. Thomas Barlow *Lord* Biſhop *of* Lincoln

Dr. James Fleetwood Lord *Biſhop of* Worceſter

Dr. John Fell *Lord Biſhop of* Oxford

Dr. Thomas Lamplugh *Lord Biſhop* of Exeter

Dr. William Thomas *Lord Biſhop of* St. Davids

Dr. William Gulſton *Lord Biſhop of* Briſtol

Dr. William Beaw *Lord Biſhop of* Llandaff

The

The COMMONS.

Bedfordſhire. 4.

William *Lord* Ruſſell
Sir Humphrey Monoux *Bar.*
Town of Bedford.
Pawlet St. John *Eſq.*
Sir William Franklin *Kt.*
Berks 9.
William Barker *Eſq.*
Richard Southbey *Eſq.* *
Borough of New-Windſor.
Richard Winwood *Eſq.*
Samuel Starkey *Eſq.*
Borough of Reading.
John Blagrave *Eſq.*
Nathan Knight *Eſq.*
Borough of Wallingford.
William Lenthall *Eſq.* *
Scorie Barker *Eſq.*
Borough of Abbington.
Sir John Stonehouſe *Bar.*
Bucks 14.
Thomas Wharton *Eſq.*
John Hampden *Eſq.*

Town of Buckingham

Sir Richard Temple *Kt.* of the *Bath* and *Bar.* *

Edward *Lord* Latimer

Borough of Chipping Wiccomb.

Sir John Borlase *Bar.*

Thomas Lewes *Esq.*

Borough of Aylisbury.

Sir Thomas Lee *Bar.*

Sir Richard Ingoldesby *Kt. of the* Bath.

Borough of Agmondesham.

Sir Roger Hill *Kt.*

Sir William Drake *Kt.*

Borough of Wendover.

Richard Hampden *Esq.*

Edward Backwell *Esq.*

Borough of Great Marlow.

John Borlace *Esq.*

Sir Humphrey Winch *Bar.*

Cambridge 6.

Sir Levinus Bennet *Bar.* *

Sir Robert Cotton *Kt.* *

University of Cambridge.

Sir Thomas Exton *Kt.*

Sir William Temple *Bar.* *

Town of Cambridge.

William *Lord* Allington

Sir Thomas Chicheley *Kt.*

Chester

Cheſter 4.

Henry Booth *Eſq.*
Sir Robert Cotton *Kt.* Bar. *

City of Cheſter.

William Williams *Eſq.*
Sir Thomas Groſvenor Bar.

Cornwall 44.

Francis Robarts *Eſq.*
Sir Richard Edgcomb *Kt.* of the Bath
Borough of Dunhivid, *alias* Lanceſton
Sir John Coryton *Bar.*
Sir Hugh Pyper *Kt.* *

Borough of Leskard.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny Bar.
John Buller *Eſq.*

Borough of Leſtwithiel.

Sir John Carew *Bar.*
Walter Kendal *Eſq.*

Borough of Truro.

William Boſcawen *Eſq.*
Edward Boſcawen *Eſq.*

Borough of Bodmin.

Hendar Robarts *Eſq.*
Nicholas Glyn *Eſq.*

Borough of Helſton.

Sir Viel Vivian Bar.
Sydney Godolphin *Eſq.*

Borough of Saltash.

Sir John Davie *Bar.* *
William Jennings *Esq.* *

Borough of Gamelford.

Robert Russel *Esq.*
Sir James Smith *Kt.*

Borough of Port-Pigham *alias* Westow.

John Trelawny *of* Trelawney *Esq.*
John Trelawney *of* Westmin. *Esq.*

Borough of Crampound.

Nicholas Herle *Esq.* *
John Tanner *Esq.*

Borough of Eastlow.

Sir Jonathan Trelawney *Bar.*
Henry Seymour *of* Langley *Esq.*

Borough of Penryn.

Charles Smith *Esq.* *
Sir Nicholas Slanning *Kt.* of the *Bath* and *Bar.* *

Borough of Tregony.

Hugh Boscawen *Esq.*
Charles Trevannian *Esq.*

Borough of Bossiney.

Charles Bodvile Roberts *Esq.*
Narcissus Luttrel *of* Grays-Inn *Esq.* *

Borough of St. Ives.

Edw. Noseworthy *Senior Esq.*
Edw. Noseworth *Junior Esq.*

Borough

Borough of Foway.

Jonathan Raſhlegh *Eſq.*
John Trefry *Eſq.*

Borough of St. Germans.

Daniel Elliot *Eſq.*
Richard Elliot *Eſq.*

Borough of St. Michael.

Sir John S. Aubin *Bar.*
Walter Vincent *Eſq.*

Borough of Newport.

William Coryton *Eſq.*
Ambroſe Manaton *Eſq.*

Borough of St. Mawes.

Sir Joſeph Tredenham *Kt.*
Henry Seymour *Jun.* *Eſq.*

Borough of Killinton.

Richard Carew *Eſq.* *
William Treviſa *Eſq.* *

Cumberland 6.

Edward *Lord* Morpheth
Sir John Lowther

City of Carlile.

Sir Philip Howard *Kt.*
Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave *Kt.*

Borough of Cockermouth.

Sir Richard Grahme *Bar.*
Orlando Gee *Eſq.*

Derby 4.

William *Lord* Cavendiſh

William

William Sacheverell *Eſq.*

Town of Derby.

Anchitel Gray *Eſq.*

George Vernon *Eſq.*

Devonſhire 26.

Sir William Courtenay *Bar.*

Sam. Rolle *Eſq.*

City of Exeter.

William Glyde *Eſq.*

Malachy Pine *Eſq.*

Borough of Totnes.

Sir Edward Seymour *Bar.*

Edward Seymour *Eſq.*

Borough of Plymouth.

Sir John Maynard *Kt.* His Majeſty's Serjeant at Law.

John Spark *Eſq.*

Town of Okehampton.

Sir Arthur Harris *Bar.*

Joſias Calmady *Eſq.*

Borough of Barnſtable.

John Baſſet *Eſq.*

Richard Lee *Eſq.*

Borough of Plympton.

George Treby *Eſq.*

John Polexfen *Merchant* *

Borough of Honiton.

Sir Walter Young *Bar.*

Sir Thomas Putt *Bar.*

Borough

Borough of Taviſtock.

Edward Ruſſel *Eſq.*
Sir Francis Drake *Bar.*

Borough of Aſhburton.

Thomas Reynell *Eſq.*
Richard Duke *Junior* *Eſq.* *

Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth *and* Hardneſs.

John Upton *Eſq.*
Edward Yard *Eſq.* *

Borough of Beralſton.

Sir John Trevor *Kt.*
Sir William Baſtard *Kt.*

Borough of Tiverton

Samuel Foot *Eſq.*
Sir Henry Ford *Kt.*

Dorſetſhire 20.

Thomas Strangeways *Eſq.*
Thomas Freke *Eſq.*

Town of Pool.

Henry Trenchard *Eſq.*
Thomes Chafin *Eſq.*

Borough of Dorcheſter.

Sir Francis Hollis *Kt.* and *Bar.*
Nicholas Gould *Merchant.*

Borough of Lyme-Regis.

Henry Henley *Eſq.*
Thomas Moore *Eſq.* *

Borough of Weymouth.
Sir John Coventry *Kt.* of the *Bath.*
Sir John Morton *Kt.* and *Bar.* *

Melcom-Regis.

Thomas Brown *Eſq.*
Michael Harvey Eſq.

Borough of Bridport.

Sir Robert Henley *Bar.* *
William Bragge *Eſq.* *

Borough of Shafton *alias* Shaftſbury.

Sir Matthew Andrews *Kt.* *
Thomas Bennett *Eſq.*

Borough of Wareham.

Thomas Erle *Eſq.*
George Savage *Eſq.*

Borough of Corf-Caſtle.

Nathaniel Bond *Eſq.* *
Sir Nathan Naper *Kt.* and *Bar.*

Durham 4.

William Bowes *Eſq.* *
Tho. Fetherſton Hough *Eſq.* *

City of Durham.

Sir Richard Lloyd *
William Blakeſton *Eſq.* *

Eſſex 8.

Henry Mildmay *Eſq.*
John Lemot Honywood *Eſq.* *

Borough

Borough of Colcheſter.

Sir Harbottle Grimſton *Bar.*

Sir Walter Clarges *Bar.*

Borough of Malden.

Sir William Wiſeman *Kt.* and *Bar.*

Sir Thomas Darcy *Bar.* *

Borough of Harwich.

Sir Philip Parker *Bar.* *

Sir Thomas Mydalton *Kt.*

Glouceſterſhire 8.

Sir Ralph Dutton *Bar.*

Sir John Guiſe *Bar.*

City of Glouceſter.

Evan Seys *Serjeant at Law* } by one In-
Sir Charles Berkley * } denture.

Evan Seys *Serjeant at Law* } by another
William Cooke *Eſq.* } Indenture.

Borough of Cirenceſter.

Sir Robert Atkins *Junior Kt.*

Henry Powle *Eſq.*

Borough of Tukeſbury.

Sir Hen. Capel *Kt. of the* Bath

Sir Francis Ruſſel *Bar.*

Herefordſhire 8.

John *Viſcount* Scudamore

Sir Edw. Harley *Kt. of the* Bath

City

City of Hereford.

Bridſtock Hartford *Eſq.*
Paul Foley *Eſq.*

Borough of Lempſter.

John Dutton Colt *Eſq.*
Thomas Coningeſby *Eſq.*

Borough of Webley.

John Birch *Eſq.*
John Booth *Eſq.* *

Hertfordſhire 6.

Sir Jonathan Keat *Bar.* *
Sir Charles Cæſar *Bar.*

Borough of St. Albans.

Thomas Pope Blount *Eſq;*
Samuel Grimſton *Eſq.* *

Borough of Hertford.

Sir Thomas Bide *Kt.*
Sir William Cooper *Bar.* *

Huntingtonſhire 4.

Sir Thomas Proby *Bar.* *
Silus Titus *Eſq.*

Borough of Huntington.

Sidney Wortley, *alias* Montague *Eſq.*
Lyonel Walden *Eſq.* *

Kent 10.

Sir Vere Fane *Kt.* of the *Bath.*
Edward Dering *Eſq.*

City of Canterbury.

Sir Thomas Hardreſs *Kt. His Majeſty's Serjeant at Law.* *

Ed-

Edward Hales *Eſq.*

City of Rocheſter.

Sir John Banks *Bar.*

Francis Barrel *Serj. at Law.* *

Borough of Maidſton.

Sir John Tufton *Kt.* and *Bar.*

Thomas Fane *Eſq.* *

Borough of Quinborough.

Sir. Edward Hales *Bar.*

William Glanvil *Eſq.*

Lancaſter 14.

Charles *Lord* Brandon

Sir Charles Houghton *

Borough of Lancaſter.

Richard Kirkby *Eſq.*

William Spencer *Eſq.* *

Borough or Town of Preſton *in* Amounderneſs.

Sir John Otway *Kt.*

Edward Rigby *Serjeant at Law.*

Borough of Newton.

Sir John Chicheley *Kt.*

Andrew Fountain *Eſq.*

Borough of Wigorn.

Charles *Earl of* Ancram

Banks *Eſq.* *

Borough of Clithero.

Sir Ralph Aſton *Bar.*

Sir Tho. Stringer *Serj. at Law.*

Borough

Borough of Leverpool.
Ruiſhee Wentworth *Eſq.*
John Dubois *Merchant*

Leiceſter 4.
Bennet *Lord* Sherrard
Sir John Hartop *Bar.*

Town of Leiceſter.
John Grey *Eſq.*
Sir Henry Beaumont *Kt.*

Lincoln 12.
George *Lord Viſcount* Caſtleton
Sir Robert Carr *Kt.* and *Bar.*

City of Lincoln.
Sir Thomas Meers *Kt.*
Henry Mounſon *Eſq.*

Borough of Boſton.
Sir Anthony Irby *Kt.*
Sir William York *Kt.*

Borough of Great Grimſby.
William Broxholme *Eſq.*
George Pelham *Eſq.*

Town of Stamford.
Sir Richard Cuſt *Bar.*
William Hyde *Eſq.*

Borough of Grantham.
Sir William Ellis *Bar.*
Sir John Newton *Bar.*

Middleſex 8.
Sir William Roberts *Bar.*

Sir

Sir Robert Atkins *Bar.*

City of Weſtminſter.

Sir William Poultney *Kt.*
Sir William Waller *Kt.*

London.

Sir Robert Clayton *Kt.*
Sir Thomas Player *Kt.*
William Love *Eſq.*
Thomas Pilkinton *Eſq.*

Monmouth 3.

Sir Trevor Williams *Bar.*
William Morgan *Eſq.*

Borough of Monmouth.

John Arnold *Eſq.*

Norfolk 12.

Sir John Hobert *Bar.*
Sir Peter Gleen *

City of Norwich.

William *Lord* Paſton
Auguſtin Briggs *Eſq.*

Town of Lyn-Regis.

John Turner *Eſq.*
Simon Taylor *Eſq.*

Town of Great Yarmouth.

Richard Huntington *Eſq;*
George England *Eſq.* *

Borough of Thetford.

Sir Joſeph Williamſon *Kt.*
William Harbord *Eſq.*

Borough of Caſtleriſing.
Sir Robert Howard *Kt.*
James Hoſte *Eſq.*

Northampton 9.

John Parkhurſt *Eſq.*
Miles Fleetwood *Eſq.* *

City of Peterborough.

Francis St. John *Eſq.*
Charles Orme *Eſq.* *

Town of Northampton.

Ralph Montague *Eſq.*
Sir William Langham *Kt.**

Town of Brackley.

Richard Wenman *Eſq.* *
Sir Will. Egerton *Kt. of the* Bath *

Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Sir Rice Rudd *Bar.*

Northumberland 8.

Sir John Fenwick *Bar.*
Sir Ralph Delaval *Bar.*

Town of Newcaſtle *upon* Tine.

Sir William Blacket *Bar.*
Sir Ralph Carr *Kt.* *

Borough of Morpeth.

Sir George Downing *Kt. Bar.*
Daniel Collingwood *Eſq.* *

Town of Berwick *upon* Tweed.

Ralph Grey *Eſq.*
John Ruſhworth *Eſq.*

Notting-

Nottingham 8.

Sir Scroop How *Kt.*
John White Esq.

Town of Nottingham.

Robert *P*ierrepoint *Esq.*
Richard Slater *Esq.*

Borough of Eastretford.

Sir William Hickman *Bar.*
Sir Edward Nevile *Kt. Bar.*

Town of Newark *upon* Trent.

Sir Robert Markham *Kt.*
Sir Richard Rothwell *

Oxon 9.

Sir John Cope *Bar.*
Thomas Hoard *Esq.* *

University of Oxon.

Sir Leoline Jenkins *
Dr. Charles *P*errot *

City of Oxon.

Broom Whorwood *Esq.*
William Wright *Esq.*

Borough of New-Woodstock.

Sir Littleton Osbaldeston *Bar.*
Nicholas Baynton *Esq.*

Borough of Banbury.

Sir John Holman *Bar.*

Rutland 2.

Sir Abel Barker *
Philip Sherrard *Esq.*

Salop 12.

Richard Newport *Eſq.*
Sir Vincent Corbet *Bar.*

Town of Salop.

Sir Richard Corbet *Bar.*
Edward Kinaſton *Eſq.*

Borough of Bruges *alias* Bridgenorth.

Sir William Whitmore *Bar.*
Sir Tho. Whitmore *Kt. of the* Bath.

Borough of Ludlow.

Francis Charleton *Eſq.*
Thomas Walcot *Eſq.*

Borough of Great Wenlock.

William Forreſter *Eſq.*
John Woolryche *Eſq.* *

Town of Biſhops-Caſtle.

Edward Waring *Eſq.*
Richard Schriven *Eſq.* *

Somerſet 18.

Sir William Portman *Bar. and Kt. of the* Bath.
George Speke *Eſq.* *

City of Briſtol.

Sir Robert Cann. *Kt.* Bar.
Sir John Knight, *Kt.*

City of Wells.

John Hall *Eſq.*
William Coward *Eſq.* Recorder

Borough

Borough of Taunton.

John Trenchard *Esq.*
Edmund *P*rideaux *Esq.*

Borough of Bridgewater.

Sir Haſwell Tynt B*ar.*
Ralph Stawell *Esq.* *

B*orough of* Minehead.

Francis Lutterell *Esq.*
Thomas *P*almer *Gent.* *

B*orough of* Ileſter.

William Strode *Esq.*
John Speke *Esq.*

B*orough of* Milbornport.

John Hunt *Esq.*
Henry Bull *Esq.*

Southampton 26.

William *Lord* Ruſſel
Sir Francis Rolle *Kt.* *

City of Wincheſter.

James *Lord* Annesley
Sir John Clobery *Kt.*

Town of Southampton.

Sir Benjamin Newland *Kt.*
Sir Charles Wyndham *Kt.* *

*Town of P*ortſmouth.

George Legg Eſq.
Richard Norton *Esq.*

B*orough of* Yarmouth.

Sir Richard Maſon *Kt.*

Thomas Windham *Eſq.* *

Borough of Peterfield.

Sir John Norton *Bar.*

Leonard Bilſon *Eſq.*

Borough of Newport *alias* Medona.

Sir Robert Dillington *Bar.*

John Leigh *Eſq.**

Borough of Stockbridge.

William Strode *Eſq.*

Henry Whitehead *Eſq.*

Borough of Newton.

Sir John Holmes *Kt.*

Lemuel Kingdon *Eſq.*

Borough of Chriſt Church.

Sir Thomas Clarges *Kt.*

George Fulford Eſq.*

Borough of Whitchurch.

Henry Wallop *Eſq.*

Richard Ayliffe *Eſq.*

Borough of Limmington.

John Button *Eſq.*

John Burrard *Eſq.*

Town of Andover.

Sir Robert Henley *Kt.* *

Francis *P*owlett *Eſq.*

Staffordſhire 10.

Sir Walter Bagott *Bar.*

Sir John Bowyer *Bar.*

City

City of Litchfield.

Daniel Finch *Eſq.* *

Michael Biddulph *Eſq.*

Borough of Stafford.

Sir Thomas Wilbraham *Bar.* *

Sir Thomas Armſtrong *Kt.*

Borough of Newcaſtle *under* Line.

Sir Thomas Bellot *Bar.*

William Leviſton Gower *Eſq.*

Borough of Tamworth.

Thomas Thynne *Eſq.*

Sir Andrew Hacket *Kt.* *

Suffolk 16.

ir William Spring *Bar.* *

r Samuel Bernadiſton *Bar.*

Borough of Ipſwich.

Si John Barker *Kt.* and *Bar.*

Jon Wright *Eſq.*

Borough of Dunwich.

Sir Robert Kemp *Bar.*

Sir Philip Skippon *Kt.*

Borough of Orford.

Sir John Duke *Bar.*

Henry Parker *Eſq.* *

Borough of Aſbborough.

John Bence *Eſq.* *

John Corance *Eſq.* *

Borough of Sudbury.

Sir Gervaſe Elwes *Bar.*

Gervaſe Elwes *Eſq.*

Borough of Eye.

Charles Fox *Eſq.* *

George Walch *Eſq.* *

Borough of S. Edmondſbury.

Sir Thomas Harvey *Kt.*

Thomas Jermyn *Eſq.*

Surrey 14.

Arthur Onſlow *Eſq.*

George Evelyn *of* Wotton *Eſq.*

Borough of Southwark.

Sir Richard How *Kt.*

Peter Rich *Eſq.*

Borough of Blechingly.

George Evelyn *of* Nutfield *Eſq.*

John Morris *Eſq.* *

Borough of Ryegate.

Roger James *Eſq.*

Dean Goodwyn *Eſq.*

Borough of Guilford.

Morgan Randyl *of* Chilworth *Eſq.* *

Richard Onſlow *of* Weſt-Clandon *Eſq.*

Borough of Gatton.

Sir Nicolas Carew *Kt.*

Thomas Turgis *Eſq.*

Borough of Haſlemere.

Francis Dorington *Eſq.*

Denzil Onſlow *Eſq.*

Suſſex 20.

Sir John Pelham *Bar.*

Sir

Sir Nicholas Pelham *Kt.* *

City of Chicheſter.

Richard Farrington *Eſq.* *

John Braman *Eſq.*

Borough of Horſeham.

Anthony Eversfield *Eſq.*

John Michell *Eſq.*

Borough of Midhurſt.

John Lewkener *Eſq.*

John Alford *Eſq.*

Borough of Lewes.

Richard Bridger *Eſq.*

Thomas Pelham *Eſq.*

Borough of New Shoreham.

John Cheale *Senior* *Eſq.*

John Hales *Eſq.*

Borough of Bramber.

Henry Sidney *Eſq.*

Henry Goreing *Eſq.*

Borough of Steyning.

Sir John Fagg *Bar.*

Philip Gill *Eſq.*

Borough of Eaſt-Grimſtead.

Goodwyn Wharton *Eſq.* *

William Jephſon Eſq. *

Borough of Arundel.

William Garway *Eſq.*

James Butler *Eſq.*

Warwickſhire 6.

Sir

Sir Edward Boughton *Bar.*
Robert Burdet *Esq.*
City of Coventry.
Richard Hopkins *Esq.*
John Stratford *Esq.* *
Borough of Warwick.
Thomas Lucy *Esq.*
Richard Booth *Esq.*
Westmorland 4.
Alan Bellingham
Christopher Phillipson *Esq.* *
Borough of Apulby.
Anthony Lowther *Esq.*
Richard Tufton *Esq.*
Wiltshire 34.
Sir Walter St. John *Bar.* *
Thomas Thynne *Esq.*
City of New Sarum.
Sir Thomas Mompesson *Kt.*
Alexander Thistlethwaite *Esq.*
Borough of Wilton.
Thomas Herbert *Esq.*
Sir John Nicholas *Kt. of the* Bath *
Borough of Downton.
Sir Joseph Ash *Bar.*
Maurice Bockland *Esq.*
Borough of Hindon.
Sir Richard Grobham How *Kt.* *Bar.*
Richard How *Esq.*

Borough

Borough of Weſtbury.
William Trenchard Eſq.
Edward Norton Eſq.

Borough of Herſbury.
William Aſh *Eſq.*
Edward Aſh *Eſq.*

Borough of Calne.
Sir George Hungerford *Kt.*
Lionel Ducket *Eſq.* *

Borough of the Devizes.
Sir Giles Hungerford *Kt.* *
John Eyles *Eſq* *

Borough of Chiphenham.
Sir Edw. Hungerford *Kt. of the Bath.* *
Samuel Aſh *Eſq.* *

Borough of Malmſbury.
Sir William Eſcourt *Bar.*
Sir James Long *Bar.*

Borough of Cricklade.
Edmund Webb *Eſq.*
William Lentham *Eſq.*

Borough of Great Bedwin.
William Finch *Eſq.* *
Francis Stonehouſe *Eſq.*

Borough of Lugderſale.
Thomas Neal *Eſq.*
John Garrard *Eſq.*

Borough of Old Sarum
Henry *Lord* Colerain *

Sir

Sir Eliab Harvey

Borough of Wooton Baſſet.

Henry St. John *Eſq.* *

Laurence Hyde *Eſq.*

Borough of Marleborough.

Thomas *Lord* Bruce *

Thomas Bennet *Eſq.*

Worceſterſhire 9.

Samuel Sandys *Eſq.*

Thomas Foley *Eſq.*

City of Worceſter.

Sir Francis Winnington *Kt.*

Thomas Street *one of His Majeſty's Serjeants at Law.*

Borough of Droitwich.

Henry Coventry *Eſq.* *Principal Secretary of State.*

Samuel Sandys *Junior* *Eſq.*

Borough of Eveſham.

Sir James Ruſhout *Bar.*

Henry Parker *Eſq.*

Borough of Bewdley.

Philip Foley *Eſq.*

York 30.

Charles *Lord* Clifford

Henry *Lord* Fairfax

City of York.

Sir Henry Thompſon *Kt.*

Sir John Hewly *Kt.*

Town

Town of Kingſton *upon* Hull.
Sir Michael Warton *Kt.* *
William Gee *Eſq.* *
Borough of Knaeſborough.
Sir Thomas Slingſby *Bar.*
William Stockdale *Eſq.*
Borough of Scarſborough
William Thompſon *Eſq.*
Francis Thompſon *Eſq.*
Borough of Rippon
Richard Stern *Eſq.*
Chriſtopher Wandesford *Eſq.*
Borough of Richmond.
Thomas Craddock *Eſq.*
Humphry Wharton *Eſq.*
Borough of Heydon.
Sir Hugh Bethell *Kt.*
Henry Guy *Eſq.*
Borough of Corſe Boroughbrig.
Sir Thomas Mauliverer *Bar.*
Sir John Brook *Kt.* *
Borough of Malton.
William Palmes *Eſq.*
Sir Watkinſon Payler *Bar.*
Borough of Thirske.
Nicholas Sanderſon *Eſq.*
Sir William Franklan *Kt.*
Borough of Aldborough.
Sir Brian Stappleton *Bar.*

Sir

Sir Godfrey Copley Bar.

Borough of Beverly.

Sir John Hotham Bar.
Michael Warton Esq.

Borough of North-Allerton.

Sir Gilbert Gerrard Bar.
Sir Henry Calverly *Kt.*

Borough of Pontefract.

Sir John Dawney *Kt.*
Sir Patience Ward *Kt.*

BARONS
Of the
CINQUE-PORTS
(16.)

Port of Haſtings.

Sir Robert Parker *Bar.*
John Aſhſburnham *Eſq.*

Town of Winchelſea.

Creſwel Draper *Eſq.*
Thomas Auſtin *Eſq.*

Town of Rye.

Sir John Dorrell *Kt.*
Thomas Frewen *Eſq.*

Port of New Rumney.

Sir Charles Sedley *Bar.*
Paul Barrett *Eſq.*

Port of Hythe.

Sir Edward Dering *Bar.*

Edward

Edward Hales *Esq.* *

Port of Dover.

William Stokes *Esq.*
Thomas Papillon *Esq.*

Port of Sandwich.

John Thurban *Esq.*
Sir James Oxenden *Kt.* Bar.

Port of Seaford.

Sir William Thomas Bar.
Herbert Stapley *Esq.*

WALES

WALES

(24.)

ANGLESEY II.

Richard Bulkeley Esq;

Town of *Bewmorris.*

Henry Bulkeley Esq;

BRECON II.

Richard Williams Esq;

Town of *Brecon.*

John Jefferys Esq;

CARDIGAN II.

Edward Vaughan of *Trouscoad* Esq.

Town of *Cardigan.*

Hector Phillips Esq;

CARMARTHEN II.

John Lord *Vaughan* Kt. of the *Bath*.

Town of *Carmarthen*.
Altham Vaughan Esq;

CARNARVAN II.

Thomas Bulkley of *Dinas* Esq;

Town of *Carnarvon*.
Thomas Mostin of *Glotheth* Esq;

DENBY II.

Sir *Thomas Mydelton* Bar.

Town of *Denbigh*
Sir *John Salisbury* Bar.

FLINT II.

Mutton Davis Esq;

Town of *Flint*.
Roger Whitley Esq;

GLA-

GLAMORGAN II.

Bussy Mansel Esq;

Town of *Cardiffe.*
Sir *Robert Thomas* Bar.

MERIONETH I.

Sir *John Wynne* Kt. Bar.

PEMBROOK. III.

Sir *Hugh Own* Bar.

Town of *Haverford West.*
Thomas Owen Esq;

Town of *Pembrook.*
Arther Owen Esq;

MONTGOMERY II.

Edward Vaughan Esq;

Town of *Montgomery.*
Matthew Price Esq;

RADNOR II.

Rowland Guynne Esq;

Town of *Radnor.*

Griffith Jones Esq;

The COMMONS *in all* 513.

Historical Collections.

OR THE

CONTINUATION

Of the

PROCEEDINGS

Of the

PARLIAMENT,

Begun and Dissolved

AT

OXFORD.

LONDON, Printed in the Year 1681.

Hiſtorical Collections.

OR THE CONTINUATION Of the PROCEEDINGS Of the PARLIAMENT Begun and Diſſolved AT OXFORD.

Fame. BEing fully ſatisfied with the accompt which you gave me, of the Proceedings of the laſt Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, I took my flight into the Country, thinking to have

open'd my Pacquet : But when I came there I could hardly find any Body at home ; all People were so busied with the New Elections, and taken up with future expectations, that they little minded what was past. Thereupon I resolv'd to stay awhile before I expos'd my self to those, whose thoughts I found were bent another way. Upon these considerations, I followed the Croud to *Oxford*. But I had hardly trimmed my Weather beaten Wings, before the Parliament was dissolved there too. So then I thought it my best way to come up to *London* again, and find out my Old Friend *Truth*, and then to take my Progresses with a compleat and perfect Relation.

Now therefore I desire thee to favour me with an Accompt of the main Transactions in this same short Parliament at *Oxford*.

Truth. That's soon done.

Fame. 'Tis so ; and therefore the trouble being the less, I am the more bold to desire it ; in hopes that by keeping Thee company, I may convince the World of the ill Opinion it has of me of being a Lyar.

Truth.

Truth. Falſhood in things of this Nature is of a dangerous importance, and therfore I will tell the Relation barely without Welt or Guard; and do thou be ſure to make no Additions thy ſelf.

Fame. I ſhall be very punctual in obſerving thy Inſtructions.

Truth. Know then that the Parliament being appointed to meet upon the 21ſt. of *March* 1681. And the time of Seſſions approaching, the King upon the Twelf of *March* removed to *Windſor*, Upon the Fourteenth he removed to *Oxford*, and in his way was met upon the Borders of the County, by the High Sheriff with his Attendants, and at *Whateby* by the Lord *Norris*, Lord Lieutenant of the County, with ſuch an appearance of the Gentry, that hardly any were found miſſing, but ſuch as were known to be hindred by Sickneſs, or other lawful Impediment. By whom together with the Two Troops of the County *Militia*; his Majeſty was conducted to the *Eaſt*-Gate of the City, where he was received by the Mayor, and the reſt of the City Magiſtrates; and the Recorder, Serjeant *Cook*, welcom'd in a ſet Speech; and after the uſual Preſents

sents made by the Maior, and among the rest of the Mace, which was return'd; the Mayor then carrying the Mace before his Majesty, with the rest of the Brethen, attended his Majesty to *Christ*-Church-Gate. After that the King passing to his Appartment in the Colledge, was received by the Bishop with a *Latin* Speech upon his Knes attended by the Canons; and the next Morning was attended by the Vice-Chancellour, the Doctors, Professors, Proctors and University Orator. The Vice-Chancellor laid the Beadle's Staves at the Kings Feet; and then the Orator addressed himself in *Latin* to the King-----and in *English* to the Queen, the Vice-Chancellor, Orator, and Doctors kneeling all the while.

Fame. These Ceremonies do not happen every day, and therefore you have obliged me with the Relation.

Truth. Upon the 21st of *March*, the Parliament met according to Summons, at *Oxford*, in the Convocation House; at what time his Majesty went to the House of Lords, which State in the *Geometry*-School and being seated in his Throne, with his Royal Robes and the usual Solemnities, declar'd himself in a Gra-

Gratious Speech to Both Houſes, to the Effect as followes.

'That the unwarrantable Proceedings 'of the laſt Houſe of Commons, were 'the reaſon of his parting with them; 'for that he who would never uſe Arbi-'trary Government himſelf, would not 'ſuffer it in others. That whoever 'calmly conſider'd the Aſſurances he 'had renewed to that laſt Parliament, 'and what he had recommended to 'them, his Forreign Alliances, the Ex-'amination of the Plot, and the Preſerva-'tion of *Tangier*, and reflect upon their 'unſuitable returns, might rather won-'der at his Patience then that he grew 'weary of their Proceedings; that it 'was his Intereſt, and ſhould be as much 'his Cauſe as theirs to preſerve the Liber-'ty of the Subject, the Crown not being 'ſafe when that is in danger. That by 'calling this Parliament ſo ſoon, he let 'them ſee, that no Irregularities of Par-'liament ſhould make him out of Love 'with them: by which means he gave 'them another Oppertunity to provide 'for the Publick ſecurity, and had given 'one Evidence more, that he had not neg-'lected his part.

'That

'That he hoped, the ill Succeſs of 'former heats would diſpoſe them to a 'better Temper.

'That as for the further Proſecution 'of the Plot, tryal of the Lords, &c. 'he omited to preſs them, as being ob- 'vious to conſideration, and ſo neceſſa- 'ry for the Publick ſafety. But deſired 'them not to lay ſo much weight upon 'any one Expedient againſt Popery, as 'to determine that all other were ineffe- 'ctual.

'That what he had ſo often declared 'touching the Succeſſion, he ſhould not recede from. But that to remove all reaſonable Fears, that might ariſe from the Poſſibility of a *Popiſh* Succeſſor, if means could be found that in ſuch a Caſe the Adminiſtration ſhould remain in *Proteſtant* hands, He ſhould be ready to hearken to any ſuch expedient by which Religion might be ſecur'd and Monarchy not deſtroyed.

Laſtly, He adviſed them to make the Known and Eſtabliſh Laws of the Land the Rules and Meaſures of their Votes.

Which done he commanded the Commons to return to their Houſe and make choice of their Speaker. Thereupon Mr.

Mr. *Williams* Speaker of the last Parliament being again made choice of, and conducted to the Chair, made a short Speech to the House upon his Acceptance. 'That the Unamious choice of 'the House had left him without excuse 'to disable himself for their Service, it 'being to be suppos'd that who the 'Commons Elected was fit for the 'Trust.

'That it did not become him to offer 'assurance of his Constancy, Fidelity, 'and Vigilancy, the just Sence of the 'Honour conferred upon him, being an 'Engagement for him to do and suffer 'whatever Flesh and Blood could do and 'suffer in their choice.

'That it was a time not to speak 'much, but act well, and therefore de-'sired that their Debates might be re-'gular and orderly without reflection or 'passion, and that his behaviour might 'have their kind and candid Constru-'ction.

Upon *Tuesday* the 22d of *March*, the Commons attended his Majesty in the Lord's House; at which time Mr. Speaker humbly represented in another Speech. 'That the Commons in obe-

'dience

'dience to his Royal pleasure for the 'disposal of themselves in that great As-'sembly to serve him, had with one 'voice elected him their Speaker, as 'having had the Honour to serve his Ma-'jesty and the Commons in that Trust 'in the last Parliament.

'Whereupon with all humility he did 'again by their Command to receive his 'pleasure with a Head and Heart full of 'Loyalty to his Sacred Person, armed 'with a settled resolution never to de-'part from his Majesties ancient and 'well settled Government.

To which the Lord Chancellor in few words made Answer, That his Majesty had well considered the Choice, and did very well approve of the Election, and allowed him for Speaker.

Then Mr. Speaker made another Address to his Majesty, setting forth how much his Majesties Grace and favour in the last Parliament, continu'd by the Honour he had in the next, did encrease his Obligations to Loyalty. That as he was set in a High Station, so he would endeavour to manifest his uprightness in it; believing that his Majesties service in that great Place was one and the same

with

with that of his Commons, no more to be divided then his Crown and Scepter.

After which, he made an humble claim in the Name of the Commons of *England*, of all the Ancient Rights for them and their Servants, freedom of Speech in their debates, and liberty of access to his Person, according to Custome.

Concluding by way of Petition to his Majesty, that nothing by him said, either through weakness or inadvertency, should tend to the prejudice of the Commons, and that his behaviour and proceedings might receive a favourable Interpretation from his Majesty.

To which the Lord Chancellor by his Majesties command reurned for Answer, That their Petitions were fully and freely grant ed, in as large and ample manner as ever any House enjoy'd them; his Majesty being assur'd that the House would make as prudent a use of them, as ever any of their Ancestors; and that his own particuar Petition was grateful to the King too, knowing that he would be as ready to avoid, as the King to forgive mistakes. The next day being the Twenty-third, was spent in taking the

Oaths

Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and ſubſcribing the Declaration directed by the Act made in the Thirteenth year of the King.

Thurſday the Twenty-Fourth produc'd little remarkable, ſeveral Petitions about Elections were preſented; and an Order made for ſetting the next *Saturday* aſide to conſider of a means for ſecuring the *Proteſtant* Religion, and the ſafety of the Kings Perſon.

The Twenty-Fift of *March*, being *Friday*, the Lords ſent down the Anſwer of Sir *William Scrogs* to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt him by the former Parliament, together with his Petition to the houſe of Peers. But nothing was done in it; for the Houſe fell upon three affairs of Higher concernment.

The firſt was the conſideration of the matter relating to a Bill, which had paſſed both Houſes in the laſt Parliament, Entitl'd, An Act for Repeal of a Statute made in the Thirty-Fift Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, but was not tendered to his Majeſty for his Royal Aſſent. Whereupon it was reſolv'd that a Meſſage ſhould be ſent to the Lords, to de-

desire a Conference as to matters relating to the Constitution of Parliaments in passing of Bills; and Ordered a Committee to prepare what was fit to be offered at the said Conference.

Another Message was also Ordered to be sent to the Lords to put them in mind, that the Commons had formerly by their Speaker demanded judgment of High Treason at their Barr against the Earl of *Danby*; and therefore to desire their Lordships to appoint a day to give judgment against him the said Earl upon the said Impeachment.

The same day the Examination of *Ed. Fits-Harris*, relating to the *Popish Plot* was read in the House. Upon which the said Examination was Ordered to be Printed, the said *Fits-Harris* to be impeached at the Lords Barr, and a Committee appointed to draw up Articles against him.

The Sum of *Fits-Harris*'s Examination was this, That in the Year 1672. One *Father-Gough*, an *English* Priest should tell him at *Paris*, that within two Years after, he should see the *Catholick* Religion established in *England*. To which purpose if the King would not comply, that

Order was taken that he ſhould be taken off and kill'd.

That the ſame *Prieſt* told him, that the D. of *Y.* was a *Catholick*, ſo made by his Mother, in whoſe Reign there would be no difficulty of doing it.

And farther, that the Declaration of Indulgence, and the War againſt *Holland* were in Order to the introducing of the *Catholick* Religion into *England.*

And the ſame Author reported to him, That *Madam* came over to *Dover*, about the ſame deſign.

That he knew ſeveral Commanders in the Army muſtered upon *Black-Heath*, to be *Roman-Catholick*'s, and that it was the common Intelligence and Opinion among them that the ſaid Army was rais'd to bring in the *Roman-Catholick*-Religion into *England.*

That in the Year 1679. Marqueſs *Montecuculi*, the D. of *Modena*'s Envoy, told him, if he would undertake to kill the King, either in his own Perſon, or by any other, he ſhould have Ten-Thouſand pound.

That the ſame Marqueſs told him, that upon killing the King, the Army in *Flanders* and Parts adjoying to *France*, was to

coine

come over to destroy the *Protestant*-Party, after which there should be no more Parliaments in *England*; and that the D. of *Y.* was privie to all these designs. That in the Year 1680. He met *Kelley* the Priest at *Calice*, who owned himself to be one of the Murtherers of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, and that the same was done, much as *Prance* had related it; and,

That Monsieur *De-Puy* a Servant to the D. of *Y.* had told him, soon after the said Murther was committed, that the said Murther was consulted at *Windsor*; and farther told him, that there was a necessity of taking off the King, and that it would soon be done; with some other passages of less remark to the same purpose. Upon this Information Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* was Ordered to go up and impeach the said *Fits-Harris*, at the Barr of the Lords House.

In the mean time, that is to say, in the forenoon of the next day, being *Saturday* the 26 of March; other Examinations of Mr. *John Serjeant* and *David Maurice*, relating to the *Popish*-Plot were Read, and Ordered to be Printed. That of *Serjeant* was short, that a Gentlewoman an Acquaintance of his in *Flanders*, one Mrs.

Skipwith told him, That *Gawen*, one of the Five *Jeſuits* which were Hang'd, had maintain'd againſt a ſcruple of Conſcience by her put, that the Queen might not only lawfully kill the King for violating her Bed, but was bound to do it, and that if ſhe did not, ſhe was guilty of his greater Damnation in letting him continue ſo long.

Maurice's Information was ſhorter, That he heard the Gentlewoman confirm the Truth of *Gawens* words.

Preſently after, the Houſe taking into debate the means for the ſecurity of the *Proteſtant* Religion, and ſafety of his Majeſties Perſon, came to a Reſolution, that a Bill ſhould be brought in for excluding *James* D. of *York* from Inheriting the Imperial Crowns of *England* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions and Territories thereto belonging.

The ſame Day in the Afternoon, the Houſe being inform'd that the Lords had refus'd to proceed upon their Impeachment of *Edward-Fits-Harris*, and had directed, that he ſhould be proceeded againſt at Common-Law, They came to three Reſolves.

That it was the undoubted Right of the Com-

Commons in Parliament aſſembl'd to impeach before the Lords in Parliament: any Peer or Commoner for Treaſon, or any other Crime or Miſdemeanour, and that the Refuſal of the Lords to proceed in Parliament upon ſuch an Impeachment was a denial of Juſtice, and a violation of the Conſtitution of Parliaments.

Secondly, That in the Caſe of *Edward Fits-Harris*, who had been impeach'd by the Commons for High Treaſon before the Lords, with a Declaration, that in convenient time they would bring up Articles againſt him, for the Lords to reſolve, That the ſaid *Fits-Harris* ſhould be proceeded againſt according to the Courſe of Common-Law, and not by way of Impeachment in Parliament, at that time, was a violation of the Conſtitution of Parliaments, and an Obſtruction to the farther Diſcovery of the *Popiſh*-Plot, and of great danger to his Majeſties Perſon, and the *Proteſtant*-Religion.

Thirdly for any Inferiour Court to proceed againſt *Edward Fits-Harris*, or any other Perſon lying under an Impeachment in Parliament, for the ſame Crime, for which they ſtood impeached, was a High breach of the Priviledge of Parliament.

After this, they Ordered two Bills to be brought in, The one for the better Uniting his Majesties *Protestant*-Subjects;

The other for banishing the most considerable *Papists* in *England* by their Names out of his Majesties Dominions.

Munday the Twenty-eighth Day of *March*, and last of the Session little remarkable pass'd, only the Bill of *Exclusion* was read a Second time.

But these and all other their debates that Morning put a suddain Conclusion, for soon after being sent for by the King to the House of Lords: his Majesty told them, That their beginnings had been such that he could expect no good success of this Parliament, and therefore thought fit to dissolve them, and accordingly the Chancellor by the Kings command declared the Parliament dissolv'd.

After the Dessolution of the Parliament, the King went back to *Windsor*, the same Day, and from thence after a stay of some few Hours, returned to *White-Hall*:

Fame. I will not ask Thee, what were the Coffee-Houses Censures and Comments upon an Action of so much importance, and so suddain as this.

Truth. No, for if Thou didst, it would be

be to no purpose: For Thou knowest I have little to do there; but the first thing that I saw in *Publick* upon the Stalls, was a Half-sheet of *Paper* entitled,

The Protestation of the Lords,

Upon rejecting the Impeachment of Mr. *Fitz-Harris*; giving for Reasons, why it was the undoubted Right of the Commons so to do, because great Offences that influence the *Parliament*, were most effectually determined in *Parliament*, nor could the complaint be determin'd any where else. For that if the *Party* should be Indicted in the Kings Bench, or any other Inferiour Court for the same Offence, yet it were the same Suit; an Impeachment being at the suite of the People, but an Indictment at the suite of the King. Besides that they conceived it to be a denial of Justice, in regard the House of *Peers*, as to Impeachments, proceeding by Vertue of their Judicial, not their Legislative *Power*, could not deny any Suitors, but more especially the Commons of *England*, no more then the Courts of *Westminster*, or any other Iuferiour Courts could deny any Suite or Criminal Cause regularly Commenced before them. Sign'd according to the *Printed Copy*,

Monmuoth	*Sunderland.*	*Grey* of *Wark.*
Kent.	*Essex.*	*Herbert* of
Huntington.	*Shaftsbury.*	*Cherbury.*
Bedford.	*Macclesfield.*	*Cornwallis.*
Salisbury.	*Mordant.*	*Lovelace.*
Clare.	*Wharton.*	*Crew.*
Stamford.	*Paget.*	

Upon the *Munday* next after *Easter-Week*, came forth His Majesties Declaration, shewing the Causes and Reasons that mov'd him to dissolve the Two last *Parliaments*.

Wherein after he had set forth with how much reluctancy he did it, and how absolute his Intentions were to have comply'd, as far as would have consisted with the very being of the Government, with any thing that could have been propos'd to him for preserving the *Establish'd* Religion, the Liberty and *Property* of the Subject at home, and supporting the Forraign Alliances, he took notice of the unsuitable Returns of the House of Commons; their Addresses in the Nature of Remonstrances; their Arbitrary Orders for taking *Persons* into Custody for Matters that had no Relation to their *Priviledges*; and their strange

ſtrange Illegal Votes declaring divers *Eminent Perſons*, Enemies to the King and *Kingdom*, without any Order or *Proceſs* of Law or hearing their Defence.

That beſides theſe *Proceedings* they had Voted,

That whoever ſhould Lend any Money upon the Branches of the Revenue, or Buy any Tally of Anticipation, or pay any ſuch Tally ſhould be adjudged to hinder the ſitting of *Parliaments*, and be anſwerable to the ſame in *Parliament*. Which Votes, inſtead of giving him Aſſiſtance, tended rather to diſable him, and to expoſe him to all dangers that might happen at Home or Abroad, and to deprive him of the poſſibility of ſupporting the Government it ſelf, and to reduce him to a more helpleſs Condition then the meaneſt of his Subjects.

That they had Voted the *Proſecution* of *Proteſtant* Diſſenters, upon the *Penal-Laws* a grievance to the Subject, a weakning to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt, an *Encouragement* to *Popery*, and dangerous to the *Peace* of the *Kingdom*. Whereby they aſſumed to themſelves a *Power* of ſuſpending Acts of *Parliament*. Which unwarrantable *Proceedings* were the Occaſion of his parting

ing

ing with the first *Parliament*. That having Assembled another at *Oxford*, he gave them warning of the *Errors* of the former, and required them to make the Law of the Land their Rule, as he resolv'd it should be his. Adding withal, that though he could not depart from what he had so often declared touching the *Succession*, Yet to remove all Reasonable fears that might arise from a *Popish* Successor; if means could be found that in such a Case the Administration of the Government might remain in *Protestant* Hands, he was ready to hearken to any expedient for the preservation of the *Establish'd* Religion without the Destruction of Monarchy.

Notwithstanding all which, no expedient could be found, but that of a Total *Exclusion*, which he was so nearly concern'd in Honour, Justice and Conscience not to Consent to. Nor did he believe, as he had Reason so to do, but that if he had in the last *Parliament* at *Westminster* consented to a Bill of *Exclusion*; that the Intent was not to have rested there, but to have attempted some other great and important Changes.

That the business of *Fits-Harris*, impeach'd by the Commons of High Treason, and by the Lords referred to the Ordinary Course

of Law, was on a ſuddain carried to that Extremity by the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, *March* 26. That there was no poſſibility left of a Reconciliation.

Whereby an impeachment was made uſe of, to delay a Tryal directed againſt a profeſſed *Papiſt*, charg'd with Treaſons of an extraordinary Nature.

That nevertheleſs he was reſolv'd that no Irregularities in Parliaments ſhould make him out of love with them, but by the Bleſſing of God to have frequent Parliaments, and both in and out of Parliament, to uſe all his utmoſt endeavours to extirpate Popery, and to redreſs the Grievances of his good Subjects, and in all things to Govern according to the Laws of the Kingdom. This Declaration being publiſhed, was likewiſe ordered to be read in all Churches and Chapples thoroughout the Kingdom. And thus my dear Friend *Fame* (for thou art ſome times a Friend to me as well as to Falſhood) I have been Candid toward thee, in giving Thee plainly without Comment or Obſervations either on the one ſide or the other, a true Accompt of the most Memorable paſſages of the Two laſt Parliaments, in due

due Series and Connexion for the aid and assistance of thy Memory. Now take thy flight, and make the best Use of thy Pacquet which thou canst. If thou seek'st for more, go look among the Intelligences; which though they will deceive Thee: may perhaps better tickle the Fancies then the Judgments of the People.

A NEW AND TRUE CATALOGUE OF THE HOUSE of LORDS,

Together with the Knights, Citizens, Burgesses, and Barons OF THE CINQUE-PORTS;

That were Returned to serve in the *Parliament* of ENGLAND Assembled at *OXFORD* the twenty-first of *March* 1681.

Note, *That those that have this Mark* (*) *after them, were not Members of the foregoing* Parliament.

The LORDS

JAMES Duke of *York* and *Albany*.
Rupert Duke of *Cumberland*
Heneage Finch Baron of *Daventry*, Lord Chancellor of *England*.
John Earl of *Radnor* Lord President of the *Council*.

Ar-

Arthur Earl of *Angleſey* Lord Privy-Seal.
Henry Duke of *Norfolk*.
Charles Seymore Duke of *Somerſet* under Age.
George Duke of *Buckingham*.
Chriſtopher Duke of Albemarl.
James Duke of *Monmouth*.
Henry Duke of *Newcaſtle*.
Charles Lenox Duke of *Richmond*, under Age.
Charles Fitz-Roy Duke of *Southampton*, under Age.
Henry Fitz-Roy Duke of *Grafton*.
Charles Lord Marq. of *Wincheſter*.
Henry Lord Marq. of *Worceſter*.
Robert Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain.
James Earl of *Brecon*, Lord Steward of the Houſhold.
Aubrey Earl of *Oxford*.
Charles Talbot Earl of *Salop*, if at Age.
Anthony Earl of *Kent*,
William Richard George Earl of *Derby*.
John Earl of *Rutland*.
Theophilus Earl of *Huntingdon*.
William Earl of *Bedford*.
Philip Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.
Edward Earl of *Lincoln*,
Charles Earl of *Nottingham*.

James

James Eral of *Suffolk.*
Charles Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex.*
James Earl of *Salisbury.*
John Earl of *Exeter.*
John Earl of *Bridgewater.*
Philip Earl of *Leicester.*
James Earl of *Northampton.*
Edward Rich Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, under Age.
William Earl of *Devonshire.*
William Earl of *Denbigh.*
John Earl of *Bristol.*
Gilbert Earl of *Clare.*
Oliver Earl of *Bullingbrook.*
Charles Earl of *Westmorland.*
Robert Earl of *Manchester.*
Thomas Earl of *Barkshire.*
John Earl of *Mulgrave.*
Thomas Earl of *Rivers.*
Henry Earl of *Peterborough.*
Thomas Earl of *Stamford.*
Heneage Earl of *Winchelsea.*
Charles Earl of *Carnarvon.*
Philip Earl of *Chesterfield.*
Richare Earl of *Thanet.*
William Earl of *Strafford.*
Robert Earl of *Sunderland.*
Robert Earl of *Scarsdale.*
Charles Earl of *Rochester.*

Henry

Henry Earl of St. *Albans*,
Edward Earl of *Sandwich*.
Henry Earl of *Clarendon*.
Arthur Earl of *Eſſex*.
Robert Earl of *Cardigan*.
John Earl of *Bath*.
Charles Earl of *Carliſle*.
William Earl of *Craven*.
Robert Earl of *Ailesbury*.
Richard Earl of *Burlington*.
Anthony Earl of *Shaftsbury*.
Edward Henry Lee Earl of *Lichfield* under Age.
John Earl of *Guilford*.
Thomas, Earl of *Suſſex*,
Lewis Earl of *Feverſham*,
George Earl of *Halifax*.
Charles Earl of *Mackelsfield*.
Robert Earl of *Tarmouth*.
George Earl of *Berkley*.
Edw. Conway Earl of *Conway*.
Leiceſter Devereux Viſcount *Heriford*, under Age
Francis Viſcount *Montague*.
William Viſcount *Say* and *Seal*.
Baptiſt Viſcount *Camden*.
Thomas Viſcount *Faulconbridge*
Charles Viſcount *Mordant*.
Francis Viſcount *Newport*.

Henry

Henry Lord *Mowbroy*,
George Nevil Lord *Abergavenny* under Age.
James Lord *Audley*.
Charles Lord *La Warr*.
Thomas Lord *Morley* & *Mounteagle*.
Robert Lord *Ferrers*.
Coniers Lord *Darcy* and *Meynel*.
Charles Lord *Fitzwater*, under Age.
Henry Lord *Grey*, under Age.
William Lord *Stourton*.
Conyers Lord *Conyers*.
Henry Lord *Sandys*.
Thomas Lord *Windsor*.
Thomas Lord *Cromwel*.
Ralph Lord *Eure*.
Philip Lord *Wharton*.
Tho, Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*.
William Lord *Pagett*.
Charles Lord *North Grey* of *Rolleston*.
James Lord *Chandos*.
Robert Lord *Hunsdon*.
James Lord *Norreys*.
Digby Lord *Gerrard*, under Age.
Christopher Lord *Tenham*.
Fulk Lord *Brook*.
Edward Lord *Mountague* of *Boughton*.
Ford Lord *Grey* of *Wark*.
John Lord *Lovelace*.
John Lord *Paulet*.

William Lord *Maynard.*
John Lord *Coventry.*
William Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick.*
Charles Lord *Mohun* under Age.
Henry Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury.*
Thomas Lord *Leigh.*
Chriſtopher Lord *Hatton.*
Richard Lord *Byron.*
Richard Lord *Vaughan.*
Francis Lord *Carrington.*
William Lord *Widdrington.*
Edward Lord *Ward.*
Thomas Lord *Culpeper,*
Jacob Lord *Aſtley.*
Charles Lord *Lucas.*
Edward Lord *Rockingham.*
Robert Sutton Lord *Lexington.* under Age
Charles Henry Lord *Wooton.*
Marmaduke Lord *Langdale.*
Charles Lord *Berklay* of *Stratton,* under Age.
Francis Lord *Holles.*
Charles Lord *Cornwallis,*
George Lord *Delamere.*
Horatio Lord *Townſend.*
Thomas Lord *Crew.*
John Lord *Freſcheville.*
Richard Lord *Arundel* of *Treviſe.*

James

James Lord *Butler* of *Moor-park*, under Age.
Hugh Lord *Clifford*, under Age.
Richard Lord *Butler* of *Weſton*.
Edward Noel Lord *Titchfield*.

Archbiſhops and Biſhops.

Dr *William Sancroft*, Lord ArchBiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Dr *Richard Stern*, L. Archbiſhop of *York*,
Dr *Henry Compton*, Lord Biſhop of *London*.
Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, Lord Biſhop of *Durham*.
Dr *George Morley*, Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.
Dr. *Herbert Crofts*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*.
Dr. *Seth Ward*, Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*.
Dr. *Edward Rainbow* Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*.
Dr. *John Dolben*, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Dr. *Anthony Sparrow*, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*.
Dr. *Peter Gunning*, Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.
Dr. *Thomas Wood*, Lord Biſhop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*.
Dr. *Peter Mew*, Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Dr. *John Pierſon*, Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*
Dr. *Humphry Lloyd*, Lord Biſhop of *Bangor.*
Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough.*
Dr. *Guy Carlton*, Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter.*
Dr. *Thomas Barlow*, Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln.*
Dr. *James Fleetwood*, Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter.*
Dr. *John Fell*, Lord Biſhop of *Oxford.*
Dr. *Thomas Lamplough*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter.*
Dr. *William Thomas*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Davids.*
Dr. *William Gulſton*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol.*
Dr. *William Beaw*, Lord Biſhop of *Llandaff.*
Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph.*

Note,

Note that the LORDS under Age are not Call'd by the King's WRIT. And Papists are excluded by Law.

The COMMONS.

BEDFORDSHIRE. 4.

William Lord *Russel*
Sir *Humphrey Monnox, Baronet.*

Town of *Bedford.*
Pawlet St. John Esquire.
Sir *William Franklin* Knight.

BARKS. 9.

William Barker Esquire.
Richard Southby Esq.

Borough of *Reading.*
John Blagrave Esq.
Nathan Knight Esq.

Dr. *John Pierſon*, Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*
Dr. *Humphry Lloyd*, Lord Biſhop of *Bangor.*
Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough.*
Dr. *Guy Carlton*, Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter.*
Dr. *Thomas Barlow*, Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln.*
Dr. *James Fleetwood*, Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter.*
Dr. *John Fell*, Lord Biſhop of *Oxford.*
Dr. *Thomas Lamplough*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter.*
Dr. *William Thomas*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Davids.*
Dr. *William Gulſton*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol.*
Dr. *William Beaw*, Lord Biſhop of *Llandaff.*
Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph.*

Note,

Note that the LORDS under Age are not Call'd by the King's WRIT. And Papists are excluded by Law.

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BEDFORDSHIRE. 4.

William Lord *Russel*
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Pawlet St. John Esquire.
Sir *William Franklin* Knight.

BARKS. 9.

William Barker Esquire.
Richard Southby Esq.

Borough of *Reading.*
John Blagrave Esq.
Nathan Knight Esq.

Borough of *Wallingford.*

Story Barker Esq.
* *Taverner Harris* Esq

Borough of *Abington.*

Sir. *John Stonehonse.*

BUCKS. 14.

Thomas Wharton Esq
Richard Hambden Esq.

Town of *Buckingham.*

Sir *Richard Temple* Kinght of the *Bath.*, and Baronet.
* Sir *Ralph Varney* Knight and Baronet.

Borough of *Chipping-Wiccomb.*

Sir *John Borlase* Baronet.
Thomas Lewis Esq.

Borough of *Aylsbury.*

Sir *Thomas Lee* Baronet.
Sir *Richard Ingoldesby* Knight of the *Bath.*

Borough of *Agmondesham.*

Sir *William Drake* Knight.
* *William Cheyney* Esq.

Borough

Borough of *Wendover*

John Hambden Eſq.
Edward Backwel Eſq.

Borough of *Great Marlow.*

John Borlaſe Eſq.
* *Thomas Hobby* Eſq.

CAMBRIDGE 6

Sir *Levinus Benet* Baronet.
Sir *Robert Cotton* Knight.

Univerſity of *Cambridge.*

Sir *Thomas Exton Knight.*
* *Robert Bradey* Dr. of Phyſick.

Town of *Cambridge.*

William Lord *Allington.*
Sir *Thomas Chicheley* Knight.

CHESTER 4.

Henry Booth Eſq.
Sir *Robery Cotton* Knight & Bar.

City of *Chester*,
William Williams [Speaker.]
Roger Whitley Esq.

CORNWAL. 44.

Francis Roberts Esq.
Sir *Richard Edgcomb* Knight of the *Bath*.

Borough of *Danhivid*, alias *Lanceston*.
Sir *Hugh Piper* Knight.
William Harbord Esq.

Borough of *Leskard*.
Sir *Jonathan Trelawney* Baronet.
John Buller Esq.

Borough of *Lestwithiel*.
Sir *John Carew Baronet*.
Walter Kendal Esq.

Borough of *Truro*.
Edward Boscawen Esq.
* *Henry Ashhurst* Esq.

Borough of *Bodwin*
Hender Roberts Esq.
Nicholas Glynn Esq.

Borough

Borough of *Helſton.*

* *Charles Godolphin* Eſq.
Sidney Godolphin Eſq.

Borough of *Saltaſh.*

Bernard Greenvil Eſq.
Sir *John Davie* Baronet.

Borough of *Camelford.*

Robert Ruſſel Eſq.
Sir *James Smith* Knight.

Borough of *Port-pigham* alias *Weſtlow.*

John Trelawney of *Weſtm.* Eſq.
**Jonathan Trelawney* of *Coldrunoch.*

Borough of *Crampound.*

John Tanner Eſq.
Nicholas Herle Eſq.

Borough of *Eaſtlow.*

Sir *Jonathan Trelawney* Baronet.
* *John Kendal* Eſq.

Borough of *Penryn.*

Sir *Nicholas Slanning* Knight of the *Bath* and Baronet.
Charles Smith Eſq.

Borough

Borough of *Tregony*.

Hugh Boscawen Esq.
Charles Trevannian Esq.

Borough of *Bossiney*,

Charles Bodvile Roberts Esq.
*Sir *Peter Coryton* Baronet.

Borough of *St. Ives*.

Edward Nosworthy junior Esq.
**James Prade jun.* Esq.

Borough *of Foway*.

Jonathan Rashleigh Esq.
John Trefry Esq.

Boroagh of *St. Germans*.

Daniel Elliot Esq.
Richard Elliot Esq.

Borough of *St. Michael*.

*Sir *William Russel* Knight.
**Henry Vincent* Esq.

Borough of *Newport*.

**William Morris* Esq.
Ambrose Manaton Esq.

Borough of *St. Mawes.*
Sir *Joseph Tredenham* Knight.
Henry Seymour jun. Esq.

Borough of *Killinton.*
William Coriton Esq.
Richard Carew Esq.

CUMBERLAND 6.

*Sir *George Fletcher* Baronet.
Sir *John Lowther* Baronet.

City of *Carliſle.*
Edward Lord *Morpeth.*
Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* Knight.

Borough of *Cockermouth.*
Sir *Richard Grahme* Baronet.
Orlando Gee Esq.

DERBY 4.

William Lord *Cavendiſh.*
William Sacheveril Esq.

Town of *Derby.*
Anchitel Gray Esq

George

George Vernon Esq.

DEONSHIRE 26.

Sir William Courtenay Baronel.
Samuel Rolle Esq.

City of Exeter.

*Sir Thomas Carew Knight.
*Thomas Walker Esq.

Borough of Totnes

*John Kelland Esq.
*Charles Kelland Esq.

Borough of Plymouth.

Sir John Maynard Knight
Sir William Jones Knight.

Town of Okehampton.

Sir Arthur Harris Baronet
*Sir George Cary Knight.

Borough of Barnstable.

John Basset Esq.
Richard Lee Esq.

Borough of Plympton.

Sir George Treby Knight.

[John

John Pollexfen Merchant.

Borough of *Honiton*,

Sir *Walter Young* Baronet.
Sir *Thomas Putt* Baronet.

Borough of *Taviſtock*.

Edward Ruſſel Eſq.
Sir *Francis Drake* Baronet.

Borough of *Aſhburton*.

Thomas Reynel Eſq.
**William Stawel* Eſq.

Borough of *Clifton*, *Dartmouth* and *Hardnes*.

Edward Yard Eſq.
John Upton Eſq.

Borough of *Beralſton*.

**Sir Duncomb Colcheſter* Knight
**John Elwell* Merchant.

Borough of *Tiverton*.

Samuel Foot Eſq.
Sir *Henry Ford* Knight.

DORSETſhIRE 20

Thomas Freke Eſq. *Tho-*

Thomas Strangeways Esq.

Town of *Paol.*

Thomas Chafin Esq.
Henry Trenchard Esq.

Borough of *Dorchester.*

James Gould Esq.
Nathaniel Bond Esq.

Borough of *Lime Regis.*

Henry Henly Esq.
Thomas Moor Esq.

Borough of *Weymouth.*

Sir *John Coventry* Kt. of *Bath.*
Michael Harvey Esq.

Melcomb-Regis.

Sir *John Morton* Baronet.
* *Henry Henning* Esq.

Borough of *Bridport.*

William Brag Esq.
* *John Michel* Esq.

Borough of *Shafton,* alias *Shaftsbury.*

Sir *Matthew Andrews* Knight.
Thomas Bennet Esq.

Borough

Borough of *Wareham.*

Thomas Erle Esq.
George Savage Esq.

Borough of *Corfe-Castle.*

Sir *Nath. Naper* Knight and Baronet.
* *Richard Fowns* Esq.

DURHAM 4.

William Bowes Esq.
Thomas Fetherstone Hough Esq.

City of *Durham.*

Sir *Richard Lloyd* Knight.
* *Samuel Tempest.*

ESSEX. 8.

Henry Mildmay Esq.
John Lemot Honywood Esq.

Borough of *Colchester.*

Sir *Harbottle Grimston* Baronet.
* *Samuel Reynolds* Esq.

Borough of *Malden.*

Sir *William Wiseman.* Kt. and Baronet.

Sir

Sir *Thomas Darcy* Baronet.

Borough of *Harwich*.

Sir *Philip Parker* Baronet.
Sir *Thomas Mydalton* Knight.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE 8.

Sir *Ralph Dutton* Baronet.
Sir *John Guise* Baronet.

City of *Glouceſter*.

Charles Lord *Durſeley*.
* *Charles Somerſet* Lord *Herbert*.

Borough of *Cirenceſter*.

Sir *Robert Atkins* Jun. Knight.
Henry Powle Eſq.

Borough of *Tukesbury*.

Sir *Henry Capel* Knight of the *Bath*.
Sir *Francis Ruſſel* Baronet.

HEREFORDSHIRE 8.

John Viſcount Scudamore.
Sir *Edward Harley* Knight of the *Bath*.

City

City of *Hereford.*

Paul Foley Esq.
* *Henry Aubrey* Esq.

Borough of *Lempster.*

John Dutton Colt Esq.
Thomas Conings by Esq.

Borough of *Webley,*

John Birch Esq.
John Booth Esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE. 6

Sir *Charles Cæsar* Knight.
**William Hales* Esq.

Borough of St. *Albans.*

Sir *Thomas Pope Blount* Baronet.
Samuel Grimston Esq.

Borough of *Hertford*

Sir *Thomas Bide* Knight.
Sir *William Couper* Baronet.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE 4

Sir *Thomas Proby* Baronet.

Silas Titus Esq.

Borough of *Huntington.*

Sidey Wortley alias *Mountague* Esq.
Lionel Walden Esq.

KENT 10.

Sir *Vere Fane* Knight of the *Bath.*
Edward Dering Esq.

City of *Canterbury.*

* *Lewis Watson* Esq.
* *Vintent Denn* Esq.

City of *Rochester.*

Sir *John Banks* Baronet.
* Sir *Francis Clerk* Knight.

Borough of *Maidstone.*

Sir *John Tufton* Knight and Baronet.
Thomas Fane Esq.

Borough of *Quinborough.*

William Glonvil Esq.
* *Gerard Gore* Esq.

LAN-

LANCASTER. 14.

Charles Lord *Brandon.*
Sir *Charles Houghton* Barronet.

Borough of *Lancaster.*

Richard Kirkby Esq.
William Spencer jun. Esq.

Borough or Town of *Preston* in *Amounderness,*

Sir *Robert Carr* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Gervas Elwes* Baronet.

Borough of *Newton.*

Sir *John Chicheley* Knight.
Andrew Fountain Esq.

Borough of *Wigon.*

* *Richard* Lord *Colchester.*
Charles Earl of *Ancram.*

Borough of *Clithero.*

Sir *Thomas Stringer* Knight.
* *Henry Marsden* Esq.

Borough of *Leverpool.*

Ruishee Wentworth Esq.
John Duobois Merchant.

LEICESTER 4.

Bennet Lord *Sherrard.*
Sir *John Hartop* Baronet.

Town of *Leiceſter.*

John Gray Eſq.
Sir *Henry Beaumont* Knight.

LINCOLN 12.

George Lord Viſcount *Caſtleton.*
Sir *Robert Carr* Knight and Baronet.

City of *Lincoln.*

* Sir *Thomas Huſſey* Knight,
Sir *Thomas Meers* Knight.

Borough of *Boſton.*

Sir *Anthony Irby* Knight.
Sir *William York* Knight.

Borough of *Great Grimsby.*

William Broxolme Eſq.
George Pelham Eſq.

Town of *Stamford.*

Sir *Richard Cuſt* Baronet.

William

VVilliam Hyde Esq.

Borough of *Grantham.*

Sir *VVilliam Ellis* Baronet.
Sir *John Newton* Baronet.

MIDDLESEX 8.

Sir *VVilliam Robarts* Knight.
* *Nicholas Raynton* Esq.

City of *VVestminster.*

Sir *VVilliam Poultney* Knight.
Sir *VVilliam VValler* Knight.

London.

Sir *Robert Clayton* Knight Alderman.
Thomas *Pilkington* Esq. Alderman.
Sir *Thomas Player* Knight.
VVilliam Love Esq.

MONMOUTH 3.

Sir Trevor *VVelliams* Baronet.
Sir *Edward Morgon* Knight.

Borough of *Monmouth,*

John Arnold Esq.

NORFOLK 12.

Sir *John Hobart* Baronet.
Sir *Peter Gleen* Baronet.

City of *Norwich.*

William Lord *Paſton.*
Auguſtin Briggs Eſq.

Town of *Lyn-Regis.*

* Sir *Henry Hobart* Knight.
Simon Taylor Eſq.

Town of Great *Yarmouth.*

* Sir *James Johnſon* Knight.
George England Eſq.

Borough of *Thetford.*

Sir *Joſeph Williamſon* Knight.
William Harbord Eſq.

Borough of *Caſtleriſing.*

Sir *Robert Howard* Knight.
James Hoſte Eſq.

NORTHAMPTON 9.

John Parkhurſt Eſq.

Miles

Miles Fleetwod Esq.

City of *Peterborough.*

* *William* Lord *Fitz-Williams.*
Francis St. *John* Esq.

Town of *Northampton.*

Ralph Montague Esq.
Sir *William Langham* Knight.

Town of *Brackley.*

Sir Richard *VVenham* Baronet.
* *VVilliam Liſle* Esq.

Borough of *Higham-Ferries.*

Sir *Rice Rud* Baronet.

NORTHUMBERLAND 8.

Sir *John Fenwick* Baronet.
Sir *Ralph Dalaval* Baronet.

Town of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine.*

Sir *Ralph Carr* Knight.
Sir *Nathaniel Johnſon* Knight.

Borough of *Morpeth.*

Sir *George Downing* Knight and Baronet.
Daniel Collingwood Esq.

Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed.*

Ralph Grey Eſq.
John Ruſhworth Eſq.

NOTTINGHAM 8.

Sir *Scroop How* Knight.
John White Eſq.

Town of *Nottingham.*

Robert Pierrepoint Eſq.
Richard Slater Eſq.

Borough of *Eaſt-Retford.*

Sir *Edward Nevile* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *William Hickman* Baronet.

Town of *Newark* upon *Trent.*

Sir *Robert Markham* Baronet.
Sir *Richard Rothwel* Baronet.

OXON. 9.

Thomas Hord Eſq.
* Sir *Philip Harcourt* Knight.

Univerſity of *Oxon.*

Sir *Lionel Jenkins* Knight.

Charles

Charles Perrot Dr. of Laws.

City of *Oxon.*

William Wright Esq.
Broom Whorhood Esq.

Borough of *New-woodstock.*

* *Henry Barty* Esq.
Nicholas Baynton Esq.

Borough of *Banbury.*

Sir *John Holman* Baronet.

RUTLAND 2.

Philip Sherrard Esq.
* *Edward Fawkener* Esq.

SALOP. 12.

Richard Newport Esq.
William Levison Gower Esq.

Town of *Salop.*

Sir *Richard Corbet* Baronet.
Edward Kinnaston Esq.

Borough of *Burges* alias *Bridgnorth.*

Sir *William Whitmore* Baronet.

Sir

Sir *Thomas VVhitmore* Knight of the *Bath.*

Borough of *Ludlow.*

Francis Charleton Esq.
* *Charles Baldwyn* Esq.

Borough of Great *VVenlock.*

John VVoolriche Esq.
VVilliam Forreſter Esq.

Town of *Biſhops Caſtle.*

Sir *Richard Maſon* Knight.
* *Richard More* Esq.

SOMERSET. 18.

Sir *VVilliam Portman* Baronet.
George Speke Esq.

City of *Briſtol.*

* Sir *Richard Hart* Knight.
* *Thomas Earle* Esq.

City of *Bath.*

* *Maurice* Viſcount *Fitzharding.*
* Sir *VVilliam Baſſet* Knight.

City

City of *Wells.*

William Coward Esq.
John Hall Esq.

Borough of *Tauuton.*

Edmund Prideaux Esq.
John Trenchard Esq.

Borough of *Bridgwater.*

Sir *Haſwel Tynt* Baronet.
* Sir *John Mallet* Knight.

Borough of *Minehead.*

Francis Lutterel Esq.
Thomas Palmer Esq.

Borough of *Ilceſter.*

* Sir *John St. Barb.*
* *Thomas Hoddy* jun. Esq.

Borough of *Milburn-Port.*

John Hunt Esq.
Henry Bull Esq.

SOUTHAMPTON 26.

* *Charles* Earl of *Wiltſhire.*
Sir *Francis Rolle* Knight.

City

City of *Winchester*.

James Lord *Annesly*.
Sir *John Cloberry* Knight.

Town of *Southampton*.

Sir *Charles Wingham* Knight.
Sir *Benjamin Newland* Knight.

Town of *Portsmouth*.

George Legg Esq.
Richard Norton Esq.

Borough of *Yarmouth*.

*Sir *Thomas Littleton* Baronet.
Lemuel Kingdon Esq.

Borough of *Petersfield*.

Sir *John Norton* Baronet.
Leonard Bilson Esq.

Borough of *Newport* alias *Medona*.

Sir *Robert Dillington* Baronet.
John Leigh Esq.

Borough of *Stockbridge*.

* *Essex Stroud* Esq.
Oliver St. Johns Esq.

Borough

Boroagh of *Newton.*

Daniel Finch Esq.
Sir *John Holmes* Knight.

Borough of *Christ-Church.*

Sir *Thomas Clarges* Knight.
George Fulford Esq.

Borough of *Whitchurch.*

Richard Ayleffe Esq.
Henry Wallop Esq.

Borough of *Limington.*

Henry Dawley Esq.
John Burrard Esq.

Town of *Andover.*

* *Charles West* Esq.
* *John Collins* Esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE 10.

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Sir *John Bower* Baronet.

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Michael Biddulph Esq.

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Borough of *Stafford.*

Sir *Thomas Armſtrong* Kt.
**Edwyn Skrymſher* Eſq.

Borough of *Newcaſtle* under *Line.*

Sir *Thomas Bellot* Bar.
William Leveſton Gower Eſq.

Borough of *Tamworth.*

Sir *Thomas Thynne* Bar. } by one
*Sir *John Swynfen* Eſq. } Indent.
John Swynfen Eſq. } by another
**John Turton* Eſq. } Indenture.

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Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton* Bar.
Sir *William Spring* Bar.

Borough of *Ipſwich.*

John Wright Eſq.
Sir *John Barker* Bar.

Borough of *Dunwich.*

Sir *Robert Kemp* Bar.
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Borough

Borough of *Orford.*

Sir *John Duke* Bar.
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John Bence Esq.
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Borough of *Sudbury.*

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Garvasa Elwes Esq,

Borough of *Eye.*

*Sir *Robert Reve* Bar.
*Sir *Charles Gaudey* Knight Bar.

Borough of St, *Edmondsbury.*

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George Evelyn of *Wotton* Esq.

Borough of *Southwark.*

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Borough of *Bletchingly.*

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George Evelyn of *Nutfield* Esq.

Borough of *Ryegate*

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Borough of *Guilford.*

Richard Onslow Esq.
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Borough of *Gatton.*

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Burough of Horſeham.

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John Michell *Eſq.*

Burough of Midhurſt.

* William Montague *Eſq.*
* John Cook *Eſq.*

Burough of Lewis.

Thomas Pelham *Eſq.*
Richard Bridger *Eſq.*

Burough of New Shorenam.

* Robert Fagg *Eſq.*
John Hales *Eſq.*

Burough of Bramber.

* Peirey Goring *Eſq.*
Henry Goring *Eſq.*

Burough of Steyning.

Sir John Fagg *Bar.*
* *Sir* James Morton *Knight.*

Burough of Eaſt-Grinſtead.

* *Sir* Cyril Wych *Kt.*
Henry Powel *Eſq.*

Burough of Arundel.

William Garway *Esq.*
James Butler *Esq.*

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* Thomas Mariot *Esq.*

City of Coventry.

Richard Hopkins *Esq.*
John Stratford *Esq.*

Burough of Warwick.

Thomas Lucy *Esq.*
* Thomas Coventry *Esq.*

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* *Sir* John Lowther *of* Lowther, *Bar.*
Allan Bellingham *Esq.*

Burough of Apulby.

* Sacvil Tufton *Esq.*
* *Sir* John Bland *Bar.*

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Thomas Thyne *Esq.*

City

City of New Sarum.

* John Windham *Eſq.*
Alexander Thiſtlewait *Eſq.*

Burough of Wilton.

Thomas Herbert *Eſq.*
Sir John Nicolas *Kt. of the* Bath.

Burough of Downton.

Sir Joſeph Aſh *Bar.*
Maurice Bockland *Eſq.*

Burough of Hindon.

Sir Richard Grobham How *Kt. and Bar.*
* John Thynne *Eſq.*

Burough of Weſtbury

William Trenchard *Eſq.*
* John Aſh *Eſq.*

Burough of Hetsbury.

William Aſh *Eſq.*
Edward Aſh *Eſq.*

Burough of Calne.

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* Walter Norbon *Eſq.*

Borough of Devizes.

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* George Johnſon *Eſq.*

Borough of Chipengham.

Sir Edward Hungerford *Kt. of the* Bath.
Sir George Speke *Bar.*

Borough of Malmesbury.

Sir William Eſcourt *Bar.*
Sir James Long *Bar.*

Borough of Cricklade.

William Lenthal *Eſq.*
Edmund Webb *Eſq.*

Borough of Great Bedwyn.

* *Sir* John Earnly *Kt.*
* John Wildman *Eſq.*

Borough of Ludgerſale.

Thomas Neal *Eſq.* } *by one Indenture.*
John Garrard *Eſq.* }
* *Sir* John Talbot *K.* } *by another Indenture.*
* John Smith *Eſq.* }

Borough of Old Sarum.

Sir Eliab Harvey *Kt.*

Sir Tho-

Sir Thomas Mompeſſon *Kt.*

Borough of Wotton Baſſet.

Henry St. John *Eſq.*
* John Pleydal *Eſq.*

Borough of Marleborough.

Thomas *Lord* Bruce.
Thomas Bennet *Eſq.*

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Thomas Foley *Eſq.*
* Bridges Nanfan *Eſq.*

City of Worceſter.

Sir Frances Winington *Kt.*
* Henry Herbert *Eſq.*

Borough of Droitwich.

Henry Coventry *Eſq.*
Samuel Sandys *ſenior, Eſq.*

Borough of Eveſham.

Sir James Ruſhout *Bar.*
*Edward Rudge *Eſq.*

Borough of Bewdly.

Philip Foley *Eſq.*

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Charles *Lord* Clifford.
Henry *Lord* Fairfax.

City of York.

Sir Henry Thompſon *Kt.*
Sir John Hewly *Kt.*

Town of Kingſton *upon* Hull.

Sir Michael Warton *Kt.*
William Gee *Eſq.*

Borough of Knaesborough.

Sir Thomas Slingsby *Bar.*
William Stockdale *Eſq.*

Borough of Scarborough.

William Thompſon *Eſq.*
Francis Thompſon *Eſq.*

Borough of Rippon.

Richard Stern *Eſq.*
Chriſtopher Wandesford *Eſq.*

Borough of Richmond.

* John Darcy *Eſq.*
Humphrey Wharton *Eſq.*

Borough of Heydon.

Henry Guy *Eſq.* William

William Boynton *Esq.*

Borough of Boroughbrigg.

Sir Thoms Mauliverer *Bar.*
Sir John Brook *Bar.*

Borough of Malton.

William Palmes *Esq.*
Sir Watkinson Payler *Bar.*

Borough of Thirske.

Sir William Franckland *Kt.*
* *Sir* William Ascough *Kt.*

Borough of Aldborough.

Sir Godfrey Copley *Bar.*
* *Sir* John Reresby *Bar.*

Borough of Beverly.

Sir John Hotham *Bar.*
Michael Wharton *Esq.*

Borough of Northallerton.

Sir Gilbert Gerrard *Bar.*
Sir Henry Calverly *Kt.*

Borough of Pontefract.

Sir John Dawny *Viscount* Down.
Sir Patience Ward *Kt.*

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Of the
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Port of Haſtings.

Sir Robert Barker *Bar.*
* Thomas Mun *Eſq.*

Town of Winchelſea.

* *Sir* Stephen Leonard *Kt.*
Creſheld Draper *Eſq.*

Town of Rye.

Sir John Dorrel *Kt.*
Thomas Frewen *Eſq.*

Port of New Rumney.

Sir Charles Sedley *Bar.*
Paul Barret *Eſq.*

Port of Hythe.

Sir Edward Deering *Bar.*
Edward Hales *Eſq.*

Port of Dover.

William Stokes *Eſq.*
Thomas Papillon *Eſq.*

Port

Port of Sandwich.

Sir James Oxinden *Kt, and Bar.*
John Thurhahe *Esq.*

Port of Seaford.

* Edward Montague *Esq.*
* Edward Selwyn *Esq.*

WALES 24.

ANGLESEY 2.

Richard Bulkeley *Esq.*

Town of Bewmorris.

Henry Bulkeley *Esq.*

BRECON 2.

Richard Williams *Esq.*

Town of Brecon.

John Jefferies *Esq.*

CARDIGAN 2.

Edward Vaughan *Esq.*

Town

Town of Cardigan.

Hector Philips *Esq.*

CARMARTHEN 2.

John Lord Vaughan *Kt. of the* Bath.

Town of Carmarthen.

Altham Vaughan *Esq.*

CARNARVAN 2.

Sir Thomas Bulkly *Knight and Baronet.*

Town of Carnarvan.

Thomas Moſtyn *Esq.*

DENBIGH 2.

Sir John Trevor *Knight.*

Town of Denbigh.

Sir John Salisbury *Baronet.*

FLINT 2.

* *Sir* John Hanmer *Knight & Bar.*

Town

Town of Flint.

* Thomas Whitley *Esq.*

GLAMORGAN 2.

* *Sir* Edward Manſel *Bar.*

Town of Cardiffe.

Buſſy Manſel *Esq.*

MERIONITH 1.

* *Sir* Robert Owen *Knight.*

PEMBROOK 3.

* William Wogan *Esq.*

Town of Haverford-Weſt.

* Thomas Howard *Esq.*

Town of Pembrook.

Arthur Owen *Esq.*

MONTGOMERY 2

Edward Vaughan *Esq.*

Town

Town of Montgomery
Matthew Price *Esq.*

RADNOR 2.

Sir Rowland Gwynne *Knight.*

Town of Radnor.
* *Sir* John Morgan *Baronet.*

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Ex. J. M.
1/14/05